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NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

The Workmen and the Intimidation Laws—Clerical Magistrates—The Repression of Minor Offenses.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 7, 1873.

Mr. Vernon Harcourt last night made himself the spokesman of the unionist workmen, who are agitating against the laws by which they are liable to be criminally punished for breach of contract and intimidation. It may be doubted, however, whether his clients gained much by his overflowing rhetoric. Mr. Harcourt is a clever man, who spoils the effect of his cleverness by exhibiting it a little too ostentatiously. It is brought out with good point and solemnity of manner, as one might bring out the Kohinoor or the crown jewels, and everybody is expected to be dazzled and delighted. Altogether there is too much of an exhibition about it. In attacking the Master and Servant and Picketing acts Mr. Harcourt had, to say the least, a plausible case. Nobody can deny that there are grave defects in the present state of the case of conspiracy. An eminent legal authority has laid it down that a conspiracy is an agreement to do anything which a judge may happen to think socially or politically dangerous. It has certainly been held that there may be a criminal conspiracy to commit an act which, if performed by only one person, could not in itself be criminal, and the general effect of the precedents on the subject would seem to be that the law of conspiracy is left pretty much to the moral consciousness of the judges. It is obvious that there is possible danger in this state of things, but, after all, the danger is rather possible than probable, and there are a great many other points of law on which the judges enjoy an equally wide discretion. A history of judge-made law would disclose some results which would appear rather startling to ordinary minds. There is nothing more remarkable in the history of jurisprudence than this power of growth in the English common law by which means are always kept at hand for dealing with any new form of social mischief. It cannot be said that hitherto the judges have abused their power, and there is no reason to suppose that they are likely to do so now. At the same time it is unfortunate that the principles of the law of conspiracy have not been laid down with greater distinctness and precision. At the present moment nobody can say exactly what is or what is not conspiracy, and apparently the only way of finding out would be for a number of persons interested in the subject to combine to do something which would bring them before the courts. This is the real difficulty of the matter. The judges cannot put ideas into shape unless there is a case before them, and there is no saying when a case may arise. If it is left to the judges, therefore, it may be years before the question is authoritatively set at rest. On the other hand, the House of Commons is reluctant to assume the responsibility of undertaking so delicate and difficult a task. In the Criminal Law Amendment act the definition of intimidation was left purposely vague, the justification of this being that a vague offense ought to be vaguely defined. If it were too sharply defined, means would be found to evade the law. What would seem to be wanted is some mode of enabling the judges to co-operate with Parliament in the manufacture of intelligible laws. At the present moment something like an open feud has broken out between these two powers. Several of the judges have lately complained that Parliament was constantly passing acts which were utterly unintelligible and contradictory, and which the courts had to try to make sense of somehow or other. The Chief Justice went further, and accused Parliament of passing unmeaning acts deliberately, and with malice aforethought. It was easier, he said, to pass a bill which was vague, confused, and full of loose language, capable of a great variety of interpretations, than to pass a law which was clear and distinct. The vagueness of the bill staved off opposition, and acts were now drawn, not to work, but merely to pass. While the judges are thus railing at Parliament, some members of Parliament seem to be disposed to retort upon the judges. The judges are charged with taking too technical a view of statutes, and not sufficiently entering into the spirit of them. Mr. Harcourt's speech, like the speeches at the indignation meeting on Whitmonday in Hyde Park, defeated its object by going too far. An attempt to amend the law is discouraged by declarations that nothing will satisfy the unionists but the repeal of the whole of it. There is first the Master and Servants' act, and under which breach of contract is punishable by imprisonment. The law applies to employer and employed and to all classes alike; but, in point of fact, it is only working men who are sent to prison under it, for the simple reason that they alone are in the habit of committing offenses of this kind. It is impossible to leave these offenses unpunished, and there is no other way of punishing a workman. If a fine were substituted for imprisonment it would at once be paid out of the funds of the unions. The idea of bringing a civil action against a man who is here to-day and gone to-morrow, is, of course, absurd. Next, there is the Picketing act. It is clear that one set of workmen cannot be permitted to molest or intimidate other workmen with impunity. This act also applies to all classes alike, but again, it is only one particular class—the unionists—who commit these offenses. To say that an act like this is class legislation, is, as the Solicitor General remarked last night, as absurd as if the pickpockets were to complain that the law against larceny was unfair and invidious because the upper and middle classes did not bring themselves within its scope by committing the offenses against which it was directed. The upshot of the debate was that the Government refused to touch the acts in question in the meantime.

CLERICAL MAGISTRATES.

The imprisonment of the laborers' wives at Chipping Norton has given rise to a strong demand for the appointment of stipendiary magistrates in place of the "great unpaid," or at least for the exclusion of all clergymen from the Bench. There are no clerical justices in Scotland and Ireland; and in England, whenever any particularly absurd or outrageous decision is given, it nearly always turns out to have come from a clergyman on the seat of law. There can be no doubt that in country districts the magistrates rule the population after the fashion of the good despot, or, at best, of the despot who fancies he is good and who has no doubt that he is doing, as he intends to do, good. They do not sit in judgment on particular offenses, trying them strictly by themselves, but they take into view the general circumstances of the district, and administer justice in such a way as will, in their opinion, most conduce to the good order and decorum of the community. It would be a great mistake to suppose that, as a rule, the local magistrates are harsh and severe. They are, for the most part, comfortable, jolly, well-to-do men, who are rather disposed to take a cheerful view of life, and who are by no means indifferent to the good opinion of their subjects. The "fine old English gentleman" of the ballad is their ideal. They take a kindly interest in the people, are very liberal with their money, and try, as far as possible, to make things pleasant. A great many more offenders are acquitted altogether or punished with undeserved leniency than are treated with severity. The bent of the magisterial mind is rather to let a man off with a few words of solemn rebuke, if it can be managed, and folk of ordinary good character and behavior have no need to stand in awe of them. But here we touch on the peculiarity of their administration. Their weak point consists in a fancy for what is called "substantial justice," and a disposition to make "examples" do the work of stern, consistent decisions. There are troublesome fellows in all villages and country towns, who upset the order and serenity of the neighborhood—fellows who are loose in their ways of life, spend too much of their time at the public house, run after the girls, are saucy to the farmers, look the other way when the parson is coming, and who have been heard to cut jokes at the squires over their pipes and beer. One or two of them may also be suspected of being too much at home in the squire's preserves. Of course they are the Radical fellows, who would be only too glad to blow up Church and State and help themselves to everybody else's goods, if they saw their way—at least this is their general reputation among the decent, propertied part of the population. When one of these fellows gets into trouble he is sure to be made to smart for it. The case may be only one of suspicion, but suspicion is enough. Substantial justice here comes into play. The magistrates reason that the accused, though the evidence against him may be rather weak, is rather more likely than not to be guilty; and in any case, even if he is innocent of this particular offense, he is sure to have done a good many other things for which he really deserves to be punished. It is thought that it will be a good thing to give the fellow a warning that will put him on his good behavior for the future, and off he goes to jail. It must be admitted that a great deal of arbitrary and tyrannical, and even manifestly unjust, work of this kind is always going on. A great outcry is occasionally made in the newspapers about justices sending children or old women to prison for stealing articles of small value, a few turnips or a bundle of firewood. The explanation of this case is simply that there is always a great deal of this pilfering going on, and that, though it may look petty and insignificant in detail, it is rather a serious thing in the aggregate. If no attempt were made to check it, the fields and woods would soon be ravaged on every side, and all the neighborhood would take to systematic plundering. There are families in every village who are notorious for habits of this kind. The thieving is done by the women and youngsters, and, if any of them are caught in the act, the plea is at once raised that it is only a few apples, or a potato or two, or a couple of sticks. The Radical editor in the next town hears of the matter, and there is a flaming editorial about "More Justices' Justice," and the monstrous shame of sending a poor woman with a baby or a couple of little children to prison for picking up some trumpery bit of green stuff worth a farthing. The local magistracy resembles many other English institutions in this—that it works much better in practice than might be expected. The justices are not unpopular, and they are mainly supported in their decisions by the public opinion of the neighborhood. The dangerous part of the system is that, whether the justices are fair or not, they are certain to be suspected of being unfair when their own interests are in any way at stake, or when a game-preserver sits in judgment on a poacher, or an employer on a unionist who has left his place without notice or attempted to intimidate another man, or a ship-owner on a crew who refuse to sail in what they declare to be an unseaworthy ship. A serious revolt may be expected on the part of the working-classes unless some provision is made for trying these cases in a way that is quite beyond suspicion. F. H. J.

SUICIDES.

A Young Lady and Her Lover Poison Themselves.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 18.—Two suicides occurred in St. Johnsville, yesterday. It appears that a physician, named A. D. Wheelock, a married man, was paying attention to a Miss Ruth Smith. The parents of the young lady objected to his conduct on the ground that he was not divorced. Yesterday, for some reason unknown, proceedings of divorce having been commenced, Miss Smith took arsenic and died, and the doctor, on learning the fact, took a dose of morphine and also expired.

A Clerk Shoots Himself Through the Heart.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 18.—George L. Kuntz, a clerk in the clothing-house of George E. Beach, Main-street, aged about twenty-four years, committed suicide at his boarding-house early this morning by shooting through the heart with a pistol. He was in poor health, and left a note addressed to his employer giving directions about his affairs, and intimating that he was tired of life. He was formerly a clerk in the store of Lord & Taylor in New-York. His mother resides in New-Haven.

The Gordon Tragedy—Funeral of the Victims.

BELFAST, Me., June 18.—The Coroner's inquest in the Gordon tragedy will be resumed, at Thorndike, on Saturday forenoon. It was intended to have the suspected murderer present, but the popular indignation against him is so great that his removal from jail is regarded as unsafe. The little boy who was wounded is recovering, and says that his uncle John struck him on the head with an ax. This evidence, although regarded as conclusive of fact, is not admissible from his tender years. A pair of socks and a woman's switch, both saturated with blood, have been found in the prisoner's room. The funeral of the victims took place to-day in presence of fully 5,000 people. Nearly 1,000 carriages were counted. The services were impressive, and the agony of the father and mother of the murdered man is said to have been deeply affecting. No tragic event in Maine has ever equaled this in horror, and it continues to excite unabated interest among all classes of people.

Photographs of the house where the bloody tragedy occurred and its surroundings have been taken, and artists for illustrated newspapers are in attendance.

The prisoner continues to maintain the indifferent demeanor which has marked his conduct since his arrest yesterday. He willingly assented to sit for his photograph this evening. He manifests some indications of mental anxiety, and is not inclined to converse. He has not consulted or asked for any counsel.

Wagner Trial—Verdict, "Murder in the First Degree."

ALFRED, Me., June 18.—Hon. Wm. G. Barrow delivered his charge to the jury this afternoon, occupying two hours. He said the time for eloquence and excitement had passed, their minds should be cleared of excitement, and in its place careful consideration and sound judgment should prevail. The jury then retired. They were out fifty-five minutes, bringing in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner heard the verdict without moving a muscle. Counsel for Wagner will file exceptions on the jurisdiction. Sentence will not be pronounced until this question can be argued at the law term of the full court in July.

The Clem Murder Case—Newspaper Comments.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 18.—At the instance of counsel for the defense in the Clem murder case, the editors of the *Journal* will be cited before the Supreme Court to-day to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt in commenting pretty severely upon the decision of the Court, granting Mrs. Clem a new trial.

The Yale College Exploring Party.

FORT MCPHERSON, June 18.—Prof. Marsh and the Yale College exploring party left here to-day for the Niobrara River, where they will spend the next five weeks in geological investigations. Two companies of the Third Cavalry, under command of Col. Muller, act as escort.

WASHINGTON.

Union Pacific Lands—Patents Withheld Till the Road is Completed—The Polaris Report.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company does not succeed in obtaining patents for the remainder of the lands located but not yet patented. There are about 20,000,000 acres included in their original grant. Up to the present time patents have been issued for between 900,000 and 1,000,000 acres only of lands lying in Nebraska. This is only half the amount selected by the road. The patents for the other half have been withheld. They are not withheld, however, because of the pendency of the Credit Mobilier suit, though, if there were no other reason, this question would doubtless be considered. The difficulty that the road has to procure patents is that the Government has no information that the road has been completed in accordance with the terms of the law. The last report of the condition of the road was made by a commission of eminent citizens, of which, it will be remembered, Ben. Wade was a member. This commission found that the road was not constructed and equipped according to law. The ties were of soft wood, and the culverts were of wood instead of stone. There were omissions of like character to comply with the law. Nevertheless, the commission recommended that half the lands located by the road should be patented to the company, but that the other half of the patents should be reserved till the terms of the law had been complied with. The Government acted, and is acting, according to this report. The Secretary, in answer to the application for the rest of the patents, expresses his willingness to appoint a commission to inspect the road, and report whether the law has been fulfilled; but the company does not seem to be in haste to have any more inspections. They, however, have desired to have patents for all the lands east of the Rocky Mountains, and that the lands west of those patented should all be reserved. This proposition was not accepted, and every other section of those located is reserved. It is therefore not likely that the Union Pacific will secure any more patents for months, possibly for years, to come.

THE POLARIS REPORT.

The official report of the commission that examined the Polaris crew has been withheld a day longer from the Press, in order that it may be handed to the President previous to publication. The President is expected to-morrow morning, and he will remain till Friday night. The verbatim report of the evidence will not be ready for distribution before Saturday, if then.

THE MODIFIED CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

The new modifications in the civil service rules, made by the Advisory Board, will be promulgated during the week, or next Monday, in accordance with the intention expressed at the last Cabinet meeting.

THE MINISTER TO JAPAN.

Judge Bingham has received his instructions from the State Department, and will soon be ready to sail for Japan to assume his mission.

AN INDUSTRIOUS BUT UNHAPPY PAINTER.

Major Powell is working on his naval picture this Summer. He has a new coat of paint nearly all over it, and yet he is not happy, but is announced in a local paper to have in contemplation the filling up of the remainder of the staircase with heads of naval heroes and naval decorations. This, fortunately, will require the authority of Congress, which may not be secured.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONDITION OF UTAH.

The Department of Justice attributes the unhappy condition of affairs in Utah, so far as the non-enforcement of the criminal laws is concerned, to the neglect of Congress to provide a remedy for the difficulties alluded to in the President's special message toward the close of the session, and in which he earnestly asked for legislation, to prevent a conflict of authority, if no worse consequences. The President afterward went to the Capitol, and personally urged legislation, as did also Attorney General Williams, but without success. Although jurors cannot now be procured in criminal cases, they can be obtained in civil cases by the consent of the parties. There seems to be no prospect of relief from the present dilemma, except by the action of Congress.

REWARDING MERIT IN ENGLAND.

In the estimates of the British Government for the year ending March next, is an item of $402,000 to defray expenses of awards for distinguished services, and rewards on discharge, for good conduct in the military service. A portion of this sum is to be paid from the general fund formed from fines inflicted upon soldiers for drunkenness.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. W. Elston has been detailed for duty as Medical Officer of the Tigress, and ordered to report forthwith at New-York. Commodore C. R. P. Rodgers, who who has been for some time inspecting the naval works at Mare Island, Cal., returned to this city to-day. Commodore Rodgers reports the naval affairs on that station in good condition.

STORM SIGNALS AND LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

Capt. Howgate, of the signal service, and Mr. Kimball, Chief of Revenue Marine Division of the Treasury, will leave here to-night for New-Jersey, to make arrangements to connect the storm-signal system and life-saving stations on that coast, in accordance with Congressional enactments of last Winter.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, Admiral Sands, and Prof. Newcombe, of the Naval Observatory, were at the Navy Department to-day with a view of making preliminary arrangements for the details of the different departments, of an expedition to be sent in a vessel of war to various points, to take observations of the transit of Venus. The points it is contemplated visiting for this purpose are mainly in the Southern Indian Ocean, Australia and the adjacent islands. There will probably be four parties, six persons in each, to be assigned at different points. The Western party at Hobartstown, Van Dieman's Land; a second party at Kerguelan's Land, in the South Indian Ocean; a third party at Vladistovak, on the Asiatic coast of Russia, and the fourth at some island adjacent to Australia. It is hoped that full preparations will be completed for this scientific expedition, so that if the department shall consent to furnish a vessel of war, they may leave one year hence.

A MODOC WITNESS GONE WEST.

Mr. A. B. Meacham, the Peace Commissioner who was wounded at the Canby massacre, and who has been for some time preparing his report of his attempts to pacify the Modocs, received a telegraphic summons to-day to appear before the Military Commission that is to try the Modocs, and left Washington for the Pacific coast to-night.

A LADY AS EXAMINER OF PATENTS.

A large number of promotions, based on competitive examinations under the civil service rules, were made in the Patent Office to-day, to grades of first, second, and third assistant examiners. Among the clerks promoted to be third assistant examiners was Miss Anna R. S. Nichols, of Massachusetts, who is the first lady that has ever received such an appointment. Four ladies creditably passed the examination, which was strictly of a general scientific nature, each standing above the minimum. The Commissioners had given notice, however, that only one lady would be appointed to try the novel experiment, and Miss Nichols, standing highest of the four, received the promotion. The specialty to which she will be assigned is not determined.

MAINE.

Preparations for the Meeting of the Republican State Convention To-Day.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BANGOR, Me., June 18.—The city is fast filling up with delegates to the Republican State Convention, which is to be held here to-morrow, and the hotels which are designated as the head-quarters of the various candidates present a lively appearance this evening. The trains from the west have brought large delegations, especially from Androscoggin and Oxford Counties, where Mr. Dingley's strength is greatest. The Dingley men are in high spirits and show a thorough organization, proving that on their side, at least, nothing has been left undone to secure the nomination of their favorite. On the other side, the friends of Col. Stone, though not present in large numbers, are actively at work and appear to be in a fair state of organization, while the supporters of Gov. Kent, who will have a handsome vote in the convention, appear to be entirely without organization and to have left the whole matter in the hands of the people themselves.

The effect of organization is already manifest in the complexion of the delegates present. It is generally conceded that Mr. Dingley will have a large majority in the convention, his friends claiming that he will receive 700 in a total vote of from 1,000 to 1,100.

The State Committee met to-night and Hon. Wm. P. Frye was made Chairman pro tem., in the absence of Hon. J. G. Blaine. The committee agreed upon the temporary organization of the convention by the choice of Hon. Eugene Hale, of Ellsworth, for Chairman; James H. Manly, of Augusta; Zimro A. Smith, of Portland; and Alfred Webb, of Lowell, for Secretaries; and one Vice President from each county. It is raining heavily to-night, with the prospect of a rainy day to-morrow.

THE MODOCS.

Suicide of One of the Prisoners—Attempt to Escape by Filing Their Irons.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The following dispatch has been received here:

YREKA, Cal., June 18.—While the Modocs were being removed from the Peninsula, Tule Lake, to Fort Klamath, one of the Indians, known as Curly Headed Jack, who surrendered with the Hot Creek band to Gen. Davis at Fairchild's Ranch, shot himself, and has since died.

It is reported that some of the Indians who were ironed nearly succeeded in filing off their irons, but were detected in time to prevent their escape.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, June 19—1 A. M.—The barometer continues highest over the East Gulf States. It has decidedly fallen over the lake region, being lowest over Minnesota and Lake Superior. Partly cloudy weather has prevailed from the Gulf to the Lower Ohio Valley, with rain areas and light to fresh southerly winds; fresh and brisk south-easterly to south-westerly winds over the upper lake region and Northwest. The temperature has risen from Lake Michigan eastward, over the lower lake region.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, gentle and fresh southerly to westerly winds and partly cloudy weather are probable, with rain areas over the northern portion. For the Middle States and lower lake region, fresh and occasionally brisk southerly to westerly winds and partly cloudy weather, with rain areas over the latter; for the South Atlantic States, light to fresh winds, mostly from the south and west, and clear or partly cloudy weather; for the lake region, fresh and brisk winds, veering to south-westerly and north-westerly, and partly cloudy weather, with probably areas of light rain over the northern portion; for the Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain areas, and light to fresh south-easterly and south-westerly winds. From Missouri to Tennessee, Kentucky, and Southern Ohio, gentle and fresh westerly to southerly winds, and partly cloudy weather. Midnight telegraphic reports from Texas, Florida, and Michigan are partly missing.

Editors' Convention at Poughkeepsie—Meeting of the State Association.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 18.—Nearly 100 editors are here to-day, attending the annual meeting of the New-York State Editorial Association. The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning by W. W. Hegeman, chairman, and the roll of members called. The business of the morning was simply of a routine nature. At 2 P. M., forty-eight carriages carried the visitors to the Hudson River Hospital, where they were hospitably received by Drs. Cleveland and Kellogg and members of the Board of Managers, who conducted them through the buildings and grounds, and also regaled them with refreshments. This afternoon another business meeting was held, during which the subject of quack advertisements was hotly discussed, but no action was taken. To-night an immense meeting was held at the Opera-house, at which Prof. Cook read a poem written by Mrs. Partington, and dedicated to the Press. Preliminary addresses were made by Mr. W. W. Hegeman and Mayor Eastman, and the closing address by Henry Ward Beecher, who was enthusiastically applauded. To-morrow the editors will make an excursion to West Point, and Mayor Eastman will give an entertainment in the evening.

The Cholera.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 18.—The cholera is unabating and there is a considerable exodus of the people from the city. To-day three draymen were attacked on the street. Ninety convicts are down with disease, mostly cholera. There were thirty deaths from cholera to-day, of which eight were whites and twenty-two colored.

Business is almost totally suspended, and commercial interests are suffering badly.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 18.—The weather has been generally clear to-day, and for the first day in two weeks no rain fell. The people are more hopeful in regard to the cholera, and many believe that a few days of clear weather will bring a release from all danger of this disease. There were fifteen interments to-day, eleven of which were from cholera.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 17.—Capt. Barrett, of the steamer Yazoo, reports that there was no sickness nor death on board of his vessel during his last trip to the North.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—Two deaths of persons from a disease presenting cholera symptoms have been reported here to-day. Both were new cases. One of the persons was sick only one day.

Unveiling of the Powers' Statue of Franklin at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 18.—The marble statue of Franklin, by Hiram Powers, which was presented to the city by Mr. C. A. Weed, was unveiled in Lafayette-square this afternoon, in front of the City Hall. The following order was observed in the ceremonies: Mr. Edward Parmele gave a history of the origin of the Franklin Association, which was organised in 1844; the statue was then unveiled, and the band played a musical selection. Judge W. W. Howe then delivered an oration upon the life, character, and virtues of the great statesman, patriot, and philosopher, with which the ceremonies closed.

Invitations had been extended to all the surviving members of the Franklin Association, all public functionaries, officers of the army and navy, the Typographical Union, the historical and literary societies of the city, the officers, professors, and students of universities, colleges, and schools, and all associations, societies, and organizations, without distinction, and the courtesy was very generally responded to. The ladies of New-Orleans were specially invited to grace the occasion with their presence, and added greatly to the brilliancy of the display.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Hard Fighting in Central Asia—The Khivans Defeated Twice—The Russians Marching on Khiva.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 18.—Dispatches from Kungrad report that the Orenborg Division and the column which started from Mangyshlak, on the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea, effected a junction on the 26th of May before Khojaili.

Here the Khivans made a stand, and the next day the combined Russian forces attacked and carried the place by storm. The enemy fled southward, closely pursued, until they reached the fortress of Mangit, where, receiving reinforcements, they made preparations for another attempt to check the progress of the Russians.

The latter having come up in sufficient force by the 1st of June, another battle took place, this time of a more desperate character. The Khivans were again defeated, the fortress was captured, and the remains of their army fell back toward the capital. At the last accounts the Russian commander was pushing on in the same direction.

Intelligence has also been received that Gen. Kauffman, commanding the eastern column from Tashkand, has crossed the Amu-Daria River at a point only twenty-five miles from Khiva.

Visit of the Shah of Persia to England—Reception at Dover and London.

LONDON, June 18—10 P. M.—The Shah of Persia crossed the Channel, to-day, in the royal yacht, accompanied by a fleet of iron-clads, and arrived at Dover at 2:30 P. M. The city was gayly decorated and crowded with visitors; and the shipping in the harbor were covered with flags and streamers. As the royal visitor landed salutes were fired from the fleet and shore. He was received by the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur. The Mayor and Corporation of Dover then presented an address, to which the Shah replied by thanking them for his kind reception on entering her Majesty's dominions, "a reception," he said, "which made him feel that he was among friends."

The Shah and suite accompanied by the royal princes, then took a special train for London. They arrived at the Charing Cross Station at 6 o'clock. The building was decorated with flags and flowers, and the platform covered with crimson cloth. A heavy rain prevailed, but immense crowds surrounded the place and filled the adjacent streets. On alighting from the cars the Shah was met by the Prince of Wales, Prince Teck, Prince Christian, and the Duke of Cambridge, who cordially welcomed him to England. The entire party then entered carriages, and drove slowly to Marlborough House. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, which somewhat marred the splendor of the spectacle, the streets, windows, and housetops along the line of the procession were filled with people, who kept up a most enthusiastic cheering.

The Shah dined at Marlborough House to-night, with the Prince of Wales.

The Czar at Darmstadt.

DARMSTADT, June 18.—The Emperor Alexander of Russia has arrived here to attend the festivities of the anniversary of the Grand Duke's accession, which are now in progress.

Judgment of the Court at Cadiz in the Northfleet Disaster—Spanish Politics.

MADRID, June 18.—In the Cortes to-day the Minister of Finance presented a bill granting the Government special powers for the collection of taxes and providing for economical reforms in all departments of the administration.

The draft of a diplomatic note announcing to the foreign powers the establishment of the Federal Republic, was read at a Council of Ministers to-day by Señor Muzo.

The Curé of Santa Cruz has burned the railroad depot, with 300 passenger and freight cars, at Beasain.

CADIZ, June 18.—The Admiralty Court of Cadiz has completed its investigation of the sinking of the emigrant ship Northfleet by the Spanish steamer Murillo. A verdict was rendered severely censuring the Captain of the Murillo, and suspending his certificate for nine months.

ROME, June 18.—The ex-Queen of Spain, Isabella, has arrived in this city.

The Bank of England Forgeries—Threatened Builders' Strike in London.

LONDON, June 18.—Macdonnell and the other bank forgers were brought before the Mayor to-day. The attorney for the Crown took occasion to make a suitable acknowledgment of the services of Mr. Schenck, the American Minister, and of the authorities at New-York, in securing the extradition of Macdonnell, and thus forwarding the ends of justice. All the papers in the case not having come to hand, the case was again adjourned.

At a meeting of building operatives, last evening, it was resolved to adhere to the demand for an advance of a half-penny an hour on their wages, and if the master-builders refuse to give the increase asked for, that a general strike be inaugurated.

A heavy rain-storm prevails in the southern portion of England to-day.

Explorations Near Jerusalem by the Oriental Topographical Corps.

LONDON, June 18.—Correspondence from Jerusalem states that a geological plate, just completed by the Oriental Topographical Corps, now engaged in making surveys and sketches of the Bible lands, shows that the exposed and skull-shaped line of the upper strata of the hill outside the Damascus Gate, and near the north wall of Jerusalem, is strongly suggestive of "Golgotha, the place of the skulls." This supports the theory of this hill being Calvary.

The Oriental Topographical Corps have arranged, by means of the telegraph from Joppa to Jerusalem, for accurate barometric notification of altitudes on the coast, between the Mediterranean and Dead Sea.

Debate on the Ranc Prosecution Postponed in the French Assembly.

VERSAILLES, June 18.—The floor and galleries of the Assembly were crowded to-day in anticipation of an exciting debate over the case of M. Ranc, the Deputy from Lyons. The report of the special committee, recommending that authority be granted for his prosecution was read, but debate thereon was postponed until to-morrow.

Yellow Fever at Halifax, N. S.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 18.—Her Majesty's ship Doris, from Nassau, N. P., arrived here this morning. She has six cases of yellow fever on board. One of the patients died on the voyage and was buried at sea.

South America—Fever at Rio—Movements of United States Vessels of War.

Steamer Merrimack, from Rio May 26, brings the following:

The fever in Rio was very slight, and it was thought it would entirely disappear with the coming cold weather—only sporadic cases at Bahia and Pernambuco.

The United States steamer Lancaster, Rear Admiral Taylor's flag-ship, sailed from Montevideo, May 6, for Rio, via Santa Catherina. The United States steamer Ticonderoga, Capt. O. C. Badger, and the United States steamer Wasp, Commander Mahan, were at Montevideo on the 16th inst. The Ticonderoga sailed for Rio on the 17th of May. The health of the squadron was good.

The Anglo-Brazilian *Times* announces the arrest of J. M. Carrere, formerly manager of the Brazilian Navigation Company, for alleged frauds on the Brazilian stockholders. He was subsequently released on habeas corpus.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in Hamburg, Iowa, on Monday last, destroyed ten stores. The loss is estimated at $25,000.

The steam-barge Kitty Friel, with a cargo of shingle wood, was burned at Newboro, Ont., on Tuesday.

It is believed that the fire in the Drummond Colliery, N. S., has been extinguished, and that work will be resumed shortly.

The houses of Nathan Littlefield and Increase Kimball, of Sanford Corner, Portland, Me., were burned Tuesday night. The loss is about $6,000.

The steam mill of Meilley & Hurah, at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Penn., was burned yesterday. The loss is covered by insurance.

The store-house attached to Isaac Stead's woolen-mill, on Diamond-street, Philadelphia, was burned yesterday morning, with a large stock of fine wool. The loss is $20,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

Two fires occurred simultaneously at Fort Wayne, Ind., yesterday afternoon, which destroyed property of the value of $25,000. Two kegs of powder in one of the burning buildings exploded, tearing the building to atoms. Among the buildings burned were the Fort Wayne Sash Factory, four adjoining buildings, and five or six stables.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The receipts of internal revenue yesterday were $260,106.

Richmond Hindle, aged eleven years, was drowned while bathing in the Cumberland River, at Pontiac, Tuesday.

Anton Michaelson and Peter Jacobson were drowned while bathing in the Missouri River, at Omaha, on Sunday last.

Hon. Henry Wilson's health is rapidly improving, and he has retired to the seclusion of the country to rest and recuperate.

Printing cloths were quoted at Providence, yesterday, in moderate demand at 6½c.@6⅝c. for best 64 squares.

Free delivery of letters is ordered at Quincy, Ill., with six carriers, and at Kansas City, Mo., with eight carriers, to begin July 1.

The Governor of Arkansas commuted the sentence of C. B. Chute, who was to be hanged in Monroe County, to twenty-one years' imprisonment.

Josephine Kimball has recovered $7,000 from Jacob Stever, of the Massillon (Ohio) Furnace Company, for breach of promise of marriage.

At Swampscott, Mass., on Tuesday evening, a young man named John Peters, while leaving a train in motion, was run over and killed.

A lad named Scully, while trying to drive a stray horse from a garden in Providence, yesterday, was kicked in the head and instantly killed.

The Massachusetts Press Association, in a train of eleven cars, arrived at Glenn's Falls, N. Y., yesterday, and were received with music, a display of banners, and other demonstrations.

The following is the day calendar for June 19 of the General Term, Supreme Court, Fourth Department, at Buffalo: Nos. 86, 93, 94, 100, 127, 3, 141, 142, 144, 145, 146, 58, 88½, 122, 138, and 139.

The rumor in Washington, from New-York, that Judge Richardson is about to resign the office of Secretary of the Treasury, is declared to be not worth serious consideration.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Philadelphia, the jury, yesterday, in the case of Lucinda Frisby Cuff, colored, charged with the killing of Joseph Price, colored, found a verdict of "not guilty."

The El Dorado Gold Mining Company shipped from Halifax, N. S., to England on Tuesday, by the steam-ship Austrian, 500 ounces of gold, being the profits for the last five months' work.

The heaviest rain-storm ever known in that section occurred in Western Nebraska, on Sunday. It continued several hours, completely flooding the country, and doing great damage to the crops.

The War Department announces the following transfers in the Fourth Artillery: First Lieut. Henry R. Anderson, from Light Battery B to Battery A; First Lieut. Sydney W. Taylor, from Battery A to Light Battery B.

The Press Association of Michigan passed a resolution requiring new advertising agencies to send the cash with their orders, and fixing the rate of discount to all advertising agencies at twenty per cent.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois yesterday elected Judge Sidney R. Breeze Chief Justice. Judge Breeze is the oldest member of the Court, having held his seat for over a quarter of a century.

The planters of Montgomery, Ala., are gloomy over the continued rains, which began on May 27, and have continued to date, missing only three days. The amount of rain-fall in the past twenty days is twelve inches. The crops are backward, and work is greatly delayed.

The balances in the Treasury yesterday were as follows: Currency, $7,301,260; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $31,365,000; coin, $74,687,980, including in coin certificates, $35,815,100; outstanding legal tenders, $356,000,000.

The Attorney General of Arkansas has brought a suit in the name of the State, in the Pulaski County Circuit Court, similar to the one brought by Brooks, setting forth that Barber was not elected Governor, and asking a judgment of ouster against him.

In the United States District Court, at Baltimore, Md., yesterday, in the case of Wm. J. Boyd, late Assistant Postmaster at Cumberland, Md., indicted for embezzling public funds to the amount of $7,000, the jury reported that they were unable to agree, and were discharged.

An examination of the condition of the North Missouri Insurance Company of Macon, Mo., shows that the capital of the company is impaired over sixty per cent. The Superintendent of Insurance has given the company sixty days from June 2 to make the impairment good.

The Republican legislative caucus at Hartford, Conn., last night, nominated Judge Elisha Carpenter for the Supreme Court, and Hon. Amos S. Treat for Superior Court Judge. The Democrats nominated Roland Hitchcock, of Winsted, and Levi P. Bradley, of New-Haven, for Superior Court Judges, and George W. Arnold, of Haddam, for Railroad Commissioner.

A Professional Outwalked by a Land Surveyor.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 18.—A walking match took place to-day from Arnprior to Ottawa, a distance of forty miles, $100 a side, between Pace, an English professional pedestrian, and Sparks, a land surveyor. The men started from Arnprior at 4:30 A. M., and when half way Pace led by a half mile. Ten miles from Ottawa he suddenly gave out, and Sparks came in the winner at 12:29 o'clock P. M., having walked the distance within eight hours. Pace was the favorite. Considerable money changed hands.

Election of Railroad Directors.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 18.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Lafayette Railroad, to-day, the following directors were elected: Wm. A. Booth, George A. Bliss, and J. A. Roosevelt, of New-York; George H. Chapman, Indianapolis; T. A. Perkins, Boston; J. H. Bates and J. S. Kennedy, of Cincinnati. The vacancy occasioned by the death of J. C. Butler, of the old board, has not been filled. Wm. A. Booth was chosen President. Out of 110,000 shares, 109,000 were represented.

A Remarkable Banking Enterprise.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 18.—At a meeting to-day of the creditors of the Farmers' Bank, a small private banking institution which closed its doors a few days ago, the fact was developed that the proprietors, two brothers named Teneyck, commenced business without a dollar of capital, not even enough to pay for fitting up their bank, or to pay their rent, but nevertheless succeeded in securing deposits of $8,000 or $7,000, which they loaned out, and on the interest of which they have lived in good style.

Daring Attempt at Robbery in Toronto.

TORONTO, June 18.—Two men entered the office of Forbes & Lownsbrough, bankers and brokers here, this morning. Lownsbrough, who was alone in the office, turned to his desk to make an entry, when he was struck over the head with a loaded cane, and a dangerous wound inflicted. The men tried to rob the office, but Lownsbrough shouting "murder," the villains escaped without securing any plunder.

PHILADELPHIA'S RINGS.

A Defense of the Thieves by a Democratic Hireling—A Union of Scoundrels to Plunder the City.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 16, 1873.

The Rings have found a defender at last. Hitherto, the men who compose them have preferred to act, as regards the public, on the third element of their rule—"silence;" but now that light is beginning to struggle into the secret places where the addition and division is carried on, they have thought it necessary to seek a defender for what can no longer be hidden. And where, will it be imagined, the Republican Ring cast about for a journal foolish enough to essay the defense of the indefensible, and base enough to justify the wicked for reward? Why, exactly in the place where it would most readily be found—not among men in their own party, but in that worst of all classes of trading politicians, the corrupt men of the opposition. Among that portion of the Democratic Party here which has sold itself to the Ring, was found one Cassidy, who, to his profession of criminal lawyer, adds that of local politician and controlling editor of a small evening paper entitled *The Day*. Naturally enough, *The Day* comes to the defense of the rings with the most refreshing air of impartiality and disinterestedness. In itself the paper is so insignificant an affair—having little circulation and less influence—that its utterances would scarcely be worth noticing were they not, on this occasion, the evidence of the perturbed state of mind into which the Ring officials have been thrown. As such, this "defense" may claim a brief examination. It pursues two lines of argument—first, that whatever their past sins have been, "our much-abused officials" are doing very well now; second, that THE TIMES had better look to its own local affairs, and not throw stones while it lives in a glass house. In working out these arguments through a column and more, after some introductory sneering at your correspondent, it asserts that District Attorney Mann is doing his duty to the delight of all good men; that the collector of delinquent taxes "is winning golden opinions" from everybody; that the City Treasurer is discharging his official functions in a way which is making the city grow richer every hour he stays in office, and that, indeed, a golden age of official integrity, honesty, and ability has been inaugurated, such as the citizens of Philadelphia did not dream could be possible. Thus, pursues Mr. Lewis Cassidy, even if this be not precisely correct, THE TIMES has no reason to attack our officials, for they elected Grant and secured the success of the Republican Party last year. Here the Ring speaks. It is just the argument which it was perfectly plain they would use, if ever called to account. It proceeds on the assumption, which we are begged to consider to be true, that the men who "did do things a little rough last October," gave their valuable services on that occasion from motives of pure patriotism, from the single disinterested desire for the success of those principles represented by the Republican Party. The mere statement of such an assumption is sufficient demonstration of its absurdity. The Ring men who for years have corrupted the ballot-box here, who have dragged the good name of the party they assume to speak for into the foulest mire; the men who have lined their pockets with public plunder and made the Municipal Government a nest of thieves—will any one in his sober senses believe that in all these men did they were doing more than struggling for a continuance of their own power, with its accompanying opportunities for robbery? There might be some force in the argument which their mouth-piece makes for them, if the Ring men had exhibited even the faintest desire to benefit the city they rule so absolutely; but so far from this being the case, they have used every fresh lease of power to beat down the efforts for reform which better men have made, and by years of corruption and misgovernment, no less than by the new ticket now made up, every man on it being one of the "Ring," have demonstrated that the only party in which they really felt any interest was the party of self. For the work they did they have had their reward. It is time the whole were cast out. As to the second line of argument, that needs little attention, since it is a mere begging of the question. To any one who has the success of the Republican Party at heart, who desires to see the principles on which it is founded continue to be the active elements of our national life, it cannot be a matter of indifference that there exists in this, the second city of the Union, a combination of corrupt officials who are carrying on their disreputable practices under the banner of Republicanism, bringing it into the same disrepute which the Tammany organization brought on the Democratic Party, and threatening it with as disgraceful an overthrow as that suffered.

A few words will be appropriate here concerning Mr. Lewis Cassidy, or rather of that element of politics which he very fairly represents. I have said before that the Republican Ring here imitated the tactics of its defunct Democratic brother in New-York, in allying to itself such men among the minority as might be useful to it. In its practical operation it is the same as if a gang of burglars, breaking into a safe should secure the connivance of the policeman by a share of the plunder. It subverts one of the cardinal principles on which republican institutions have rested, and must rest for all time—that, while the majority rules, the minority shall act as the restraining influence to keep it within the bounds of law and honesty and check the abuse of power. We see in this city, in the salutary influence which the Reform Association have exercised on our politics, how powerful for good even a fraction of a minority can be, provided it be vigilant and honest; and it requires no argument to prove that our State-house-row Ring only attained to the absolute control of affairs which they now enjoy when they had found enough men, and among the Democratic minority, who, for the sake of a share in the common plunder, would consent to betray the party which acted as a check on them. Whether Mr. Lewis Cassidy is one of these men, whether he ostensibly acted as a Democratic leader while really in league with the dishonest gang of pseudo Republicans, his own record shall be the judge. He is the respectable figure-head of the Democratic Party in the Fourth Ward, which is run by the well-known Alderman McMullen, and District Attorney Mann; he has for years defended every important criminal case in which Mann prosecuted; by an agreement notorious to every one, the pair procured the passage of a law some years ago, whereby a deputy district attorney was to be appointed by the Court, with the understanding that Mann was to be chief, and Cassidy his deputy, but the arrangement fell through because the judge who had the appointment was too honest to countenance the scheme. Lastly, Mr. Lewis Cassidy is the head and front of the commission for erecting the new municipal buildings; a commission which was created with absolute, uncontrolled, and uncontrollable powers, authorized to spend millions and to collect the taxes to pay for it by peremptory mandamus, by a law which was rushed through the Legislature without being printed. To any resident of Philadelphia, it would be unnecessary to give the evidence of this Democratic leader's league with the Republican Ring; it has been manifested daily in too many ways for any one to have the slightest doubts about it. Mr. Cassidy, in the common opinion of all, is just as much a part and parcel of the Ring, as Elliott or Bumm. Thus it is that *The Day* comes to the defense of that Ring, and pipes sweetly of the golden age of official integrity which it has inaugurated.

THE SAVAGES.

Captive Modocs at Gen. Davis' Head-Quarters—Capt. Jack Denounces the Traitors of the Band.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEAD-QUARTERS MODOC EXPEDITION, BOYLE'S CAMP, TULE LAKE, Cal., June 6, 1873.

This morning the Oregon volunteers, 100 strong, under Gen. Ross, of that State, made their appearance in this camp with five Modoc men, four squaws, and several children, whom they had captured on the other side of the Oregon line, and Gen. Ross says they tracked them three days and three nights, and his men were very eager and excited in the chase. They reached them just as two Modoc traitor spies, Hooker Jim and Steamboat Frank, also came up with them. The fugitive Modocs were hid so thoroughly that the volunteers did not find them for awhile, when within sixty feet of them, but they finally came out and surrendered, and the volunteers brought them over here and delivered them up to Gen. Davis. Steamboat Frank gives a rather humorous account of his first meeting with the volunteers on this trail. The volunteers first hailed him with, "Who are you?" "Modoc," said Frank." "G—— d—— a Modoc," said the Oregonian, and up went his gun on one side and up went one leg on the other, and Frank might have "gone up" too, only that he deliberately pulled out a pass from Gen. Davis, vouching for his being employed as a guide and scout. Frank got into Applegate's day before yesterday morning, before Gen. Davis left there, and gave a humorous account of the occurrence, posturing to represent the volunteer standing on one leg and aiming his gun in that graceful pose, the other leg raised behind to balance the gun.

Yesterday our camp was surprised by the presence of two ladies, wives of murdered settlers, who had been sent for by Gen. Davis to identify the Indians who were in the assassin band. Mrs. Boddy is an elderly woman, of marked Irish features, and with considerable brogue. Her daughter, Mrs. Schira, is young, and was newly married. Schira and Boddy had claims together, and had built houses not over a hundred rods apart on the shore of Tule Lake. They had sheep, horses, and cattle, and the Indians robbed them of $829, coin, which they had on hand. Boddy had two sons, eighteen and twenty-two years old, and it was rather affecting to hear the widows tell the sad story of their loss, for they killed all four of the males the morning of the first outbreak, and the news was brought back to the wives by a pair of mules that came home with the wagon, the lines and headboard being covered with blood. The women went out and found their murdered relatives, and then took a course over the mountains through snow, and suffered much until the next day, when they reached a place of safety. They told me the painful story this morning, and won my pity and sincerest sympathy, for they had suffered much, and were very much weighed down with grief.

Yesterday morning Gens. Davis and Wheaton examined Scar-face Charley, Capt. Jack's sister Mary, and several others, including Hooker Jim and Frank, the two traitors, as to who composed the party of Indians that went down Tule Lake the day of the massacre. I have explained in a previous letter what his intentions were, and how his purpose to execute justice on the guilty was thwarted by dispatches received from Washington. He explained to Mrs. Boddy and Mrs. Schira how his intentions were thwarted and justice delayed, and the two women were fierce in their desire to avenge themselves. I was present, and heard them tell the General they wanted to see Hooker Jim and one of them added that she intended to finish him, but the General didn't hear the threat. While I was in the tent they occupied, taking down memoranda of the fatal occurrences of the 29th of November, as they witnessed them, Hooker Jim and Frank came to the tent door and said Gen. Davis sent them there to talk. The women proceeded to interrogate them as to what became of money, pictures, dresses, and other articles they left in the house, which were despoiled by the Modocs. They gave no satisfactory answer, and indeed Hooker Jim said he wasn't in the house at all. Then they reproached him for killing their husbands and the boys, and it was very affecting, and somewhat startling too, to see their fierce hate and hear the bitter words they poured on Hooker Jim—the other Indian was not present and had no hand in the massacre. It was impossible to pacify them, and they plainly intimated to each other an intention to kill Jim right there. Such an act would of course have involved Gen. Davis, who had sent the men there to furnish information, and while I had no particular care for the sin-burdened life of Jim, I still recognized the necessity of preventing the threatened tragedy, for fear of its complications; the scene increased in interest as Mrs. Boddy took up a long carpet-sack and went out of the tent with it, and her daughter followed. The two Indians continued to sit inside, with their backs to the tent door. I passed out also, and saw the old lady hunting eagerly in the depths of that satchel, and heard her say: "The worst of it is, that I am not much used to using the things." Expressing a hope to Mrs. Schira that she would do nothing hastily, but talk with Gen. Davis, I passed to his tent, near by, and told him the old Irish lady was going for Hooker Jim as soon as she could find her pistol. It was not easy to make him believe it, but he got up and the daughter and she almost hysterically urged him to let her shoot Hooker Jim! He, of course, remonstrated, and they reached the tent just in time for the old lady to hand the young one a monstrous revolver, while she armed herself with a common sheath or butcher-knife, that was found afterwards to have been freshly ground for the occasion. The shape and character of the knife made it rather impossible to do much damage with it.

While the widows had upbraided him with his devilish murders, and asked him in agonizing tones what made him kill those who had always treated him kindly and often fed him, the Indian sat with downcast and conscious look, and uttered not a word. He seemed, impassive as a savage is, to realize the terrible desolation he had wrought in their lives. When the moment came that they demanded vengeance and threatened his life, he rose and stood before them stoical as bronze, impassive as if he stood there to meet a fate. Frank went on a short distance, but Jim stood and seemed to expect and invite them to execute vengeance with their own hands. Gen. Davis seized the revolver with some difficulty, and danger too, and finally took it away from Mrs. Schira, and then followed a struggle for the knife in the hands of her mother. He got the knife, but received a slight cut in the hand in doing it. He then told Jim to go, and seeing that his fate was deferred, he went off to his camp. Had the design been carried out, it would have been a tragedy suited to Modoc history.

Hooker Jim and Steamboat Frank have endured a great deal of late, and have a great deal more to endure, as have Bogus Charley and Shack Nasty Jim, their traitor confederates, who are now absent attending to the removal of the rest of the Cottonwoods to this place. After the talk yesterday, when they assisted in identifying the Tule Lake murderers, Mary went back to the Modoc quarters, and had a talk with her brother, Capt. Jack, and the two renegades being present, the Modoc chief arose and made a passionate harangue at their expense. He reminded his hearers that when the Peace Commissioners and Gen. Canby were trying to settle matters he was for peace, and would have accepted the offered terms, but his tribe resolved for war, and to please them he waged war, and now was a doomed man. He pointed to the two Modoc renegades and reminded them and his hearers that they too were for war and refused to let him accept terms and make peace. Then he taunted them with leaving him to fight alone, and turning traitor to him besides. He called them cowards; said they were squaws, and made it so very uncomfortable for them generally, that they couldn't stand it, but went off and reported that Capt. Jack was very mad and talked very mean. Having the field all to himself, the shackled chief turned to the rest of his tribe and delivered an exhortation that created intense excitement. The feeling rose so high that the officer of the guard went in among them and insisted that the talk should cease. The nature of the speech the Modoc chief made, and which may be the last he ever will make, as reported to the commanding General, was to this effect: Capt. Jack, in the most impassioned and eloquent style of Indian oratory, commented on the treason of the four renegades, and urged the tribe to educate their children to avenge it, if they could not do it themselves. Said he: "Capt Jack is nothing any more. He can do nothing to avenge himself or to avenge you. Tell your children to make it the business of their lives to never let them live or die in peace and honor, but to kill these traitors, who have betrayed you and have betrayed me, and send them to dishonored graves." If this scene had been laid-down in the lines of Virgil or of Homer, if it were told to us in the poems of Ossian, it might be counted one of the most effective ever handed down in song or story; and it may be possible that the lights and shadows of Modoc history, which has so many shadows to darken its story, will yet find a poet who can work up the tragedy and the wonder of Modoc story.

The developments of the last few weeks show that Modoc advisers gave bad counsel. It seems to be very clearly proven that old Sconches, who quietly lives on the reservation, and Allen David, the Klamath chief, on the same reservation, were interested in the success of Capt. Jack's hostility, and would have aided him if they had dared. It seems that old Sconches received a share of the plunder, and that both these Klamath chiefs urged Capt. Jack to fight, and told him to kill Canby, and then all the soldiers would go away. They also gave money to Henry, a Pitt River Indian, who was to go home and do what he could to bring aid from his tribe; but he and his money were never heard from. During the course of peace negotiations the Modocs used to spend a great deal of coin in our own camp buying goods of the sutler, and it is probable that they were spending the very money stolen from the Boddy family. That illustrates what a farce the Peace Commission finally became.

Hooker Jim and Steamboat Frank were really to consummate their treachery by killing Sconches and Capt. Jack. They traveled two days, kept guard during the intervening night, and, having ridden sixty miles that day, found themselves too tired and sleepy, as Frank expressed it, to trust themselves to shoot. Their nerves were not steady enough to rely upon to finish their work. Capt. Jack has good reason to upbraid them, and yet may not be aware how deep a treachery they intended. I took a look at Capt. Jack to-day. He sat cross-legged, with a clean striped shirt on, and looked about thirty-five. He is a well-built man, has a face of some power and great intelligence, and would probably be picked out as the most able man in the tribe. His favorite wife, Lizzie, sat by his side, working a moccasin. She was neatly dressed, is rather pretty too for an Indian, and her little girl is a very pretty child. Scar Face Charley stood at the front of the canvas house where they are kept, and explained to me who was who. Old Sconches John is chained to Capt. Jack, but was lying down and could not be seen. Scar Face has a great scar on his right cheek, has a cheerful manner, with a good eye, sincere look, seems unaffected and frank, and talks tolerable English. He is dark complexioned, has a strong profile, a Roman nose, and if turned to bronze might pass for a genuine Roman. He is respected universally by the whites for having only fought in open battle, and he fought bravely. He has turned citizens back from danger during war-time, and before the war he told settlers' wives that if any Modoc ill-used them in any way to tell him, or tell Capt. Jack, and they would see that it was not continued. When he was urged to quit the war by a white friend, he answered that Capt. Jack was his chief, and he should never leave him. His loyalty to his chief has been heroic. Jack and Scar Face wanted to accept the terms offered by the Peace Commission, and the warriors of the tribe, under the influence of Sconchin, voted for war.

It is necessary that at the earliest possible moment Commissioners shall be sent to estimate the damage done by the war to establish a basis for the settlement of losses incurred by persons who, in many instances, are suffering for want of the means they have lost, as in the instance of women and children left widows and fatherless.

I am a little amused at the nature of the sensational dispatches sent from the seat of Modoc war. For instance, dispatches have stated that guards had to be placed at Fairchild's, to protect the Modoc prisoners from the citizens, soldiers, and Warm Springs Indians, when the truth was there was never the slightest disposition to molest them, and the only sensation was a mere curiosity to see them. Other dispatches have been more sensational than was necessary, but they may not have wrought any particular harm.

It is probable that Gen. Davis and Gen. Wheaton, with a strong column of cavalry and infantry, will move next week to make a tour through the Indian country, from here to the Upper Columbia. Gen. Davis is rather disgusted with the present aspect of things, and wants to leave the matter for some one else to wind up, while he attends to his regular duties. A guard will be left here with the Indian prisoners, and they can be made pets of, or court-martialed, or sent to Arizona, or turned over to the civil authorities, just as the powers that be direct. May be Washington powers will finally conclude to let Gen. Davis wind the thing up in his own way.

This trifling policy is demoralizing to the army to the greatest degree. When the men recognized that Indians were not pets that Gen. Davis was disposed to humor, but savage foes he was determined to hunt down and punish, they took heart and did bravely enough, so that the war has been ended. Now, when they hear that Washington advices forbid the punishment of these murderers, they are more angry than you can understand. To-day we had 100 Oregon volunteers in camp, and they expressed the opinion that all Oregon would be content to have Gen. Davis administer justice as proposed. To talk of law in reference to these murderers is folly, because it cannot be proved in many instances to a certainty that any one did the deeds, the men being killed away from home; and it will be difficult and expensive and vexatious to endeavor to transfer this matter 100 miles to Jacksonville. True, in the present state of feeling in Oregon a jury would find a verdict without much evidence, but that again would make the farce more evident. The world has tried these savages and has condemned them. All other Indians watch for their condign punishment, and if it is delayed they will say we are afraid to punish them. They expect death themselves, and should not be disappointed, because they know how great their crimes are. Gen. Davis has means to identify the murderers, and can be trusted to execute justice on them, for he does not feel a particle of vindictiveness, and only wishes to discharge a disagreeable duty faithfully. Those people who have suffered, and all those who have seen this Modoc war and this army which has fought savages relying on the disposition of the Government to avenge them if they are killed in such a contest, unite in exclaiming that the only true policy, the only safe one, is to show a strong and just hand and speedy punishment.

Rutgers Female College—Anniversary and Class Day Exercises.

The chapel of the Rutgers Female College was well filled at 3 P. M. yesterday, on the occasion of the anniversary and class-day exercises. At the anniversary of the Alumni Association, Miss Mamie A. Ayres presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Martin, after which the President, Rev. Dr. Samson, delivered the address of welcome to the Alumni, and Miss Carrie McAlister, A. M., 1868, also delivered an address. An attractive feature of the occasion was the class-day exercises, presided over by Miss Mamie Oakley. They consisted of music, vocal and instrumental, reading of essays, and the presentation of a key to the Junior Class by Miss Lulu V. Wakefield, responded to by Miss Lizzie Harrington. After singing the Doxology, the exercises closed with the benediction. At 3 P. M. to-day, the Commencement exercises will be held in the Church of the Disciples, (Rev. Dr. Hepworth's,) Forty-fifth-street and Madison-avenue, at which degrees will be conferred upon the successful candidates. The programme is full and interesting.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the National Rifle Association was held at No. 194 Broadway, yesterday, Col. Church presiding. The Range Committee reported that the range was now substantially complete and was in daily use; that the Commissary General had loaned twenty-five tents for use during the match, which had been erected upon the ground, together with a number of canvas shelters and a refreshment booth. He had also supplied ammunition, which would be issued to the "teams" for practice upon the day of the match without charge; that the difficulty about procuring markers had been very happily solved, Gen. Abbott, commanding the United States Engineers at Willett's Point, having permitted a detachment of his markers to act in that capacity, the association paying them for their services and permitting a "team" from the Engineers to compete.

The secretary reported that he had that morning received the letter from Col. Clark, of the Seventh, previously published in Wednesday's papers, the matter of answering which was left to the President.

It was announced that Gov. Dix, and probably the President, Gens. Sherman, Belknap, and others would be present at the opening, and the Range Committee were directed to prepare and publish a detailed programme of the exercises in the newspapers of Friday. Gen. Shaler has ordered a battery of four pieces and 100 men from the Ninth and Twenty-second Regiments, (with side-arms only,) to attend. The following is a list of the regiments who have so far entered teams for the match: Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, (Newburg,) Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Thirty-second, Seventy-first, and Seventy-ninth New-York; First, Second, and Ninth New-Jersey; United States Engineers.

An application of the Twenty-second for the use of the range on the 4th of July was referred to the Range Committee.

The following letter from Col. Wm. C. Church, President of the National Rifle Association, in reply to the letter of Col. Emmons Clark, of the Seventh Regiment, published in yesterday's TIMES, has been received for publication:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a letter published this morning, Col. Emmons Clark, commanding the Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., urges some objections to engaging in the contests for prizes at the inauguration of the Range at Creedmoor on Saturday next.

His first objection is to the effect that such contests will lead to a neglect of "business pursuits." But does it not occur to Col. Clark that this argument strikes at the very root of our whole militia system, and necessitates the disbandment of the organization which, under his command, is becoming more than ever the pride of New-York? And how happens it that the Seventh can find time for at least five street parades in as many weeks, as it has since the 1st of May, and cannot spare even one day to gratify the thousands we shall have at Creedmoor with the proof that it is as proficient in that most essential part of military training—good shooting—as it is undeniably proficient in drill and discipline?

The second objection, that the development of interest in rifle shooting will lead to the neglect of other essential military duties, is one that I shall not stop to argue with a soldier. It is for Col. Clark and the officers of his regiment to see that this is not the result, and I have much too high a respect for the discipline of the Seventh, and the pride of its men in their well-earned reputation, to believe that we need fear any neglect of other military duties, because the Seventh lends to this most hopeful and successful movement for encouraging rifle-practice the aid of its example.

The objections which Col. Clark urges to the offer of prizes as a stimulus to ambition raises so large a question that I must be excused from attempting to settle it before the opening of the range on Saturday. Much more than rifle-practice is involved in the argument. It touches, indeed, all the interests of that organized selfishness which we call society. For at least nineteen centuries the appeal to motives higher than individual interest has struggled with human weakness with such sorry result that we are hardly justified in postponing the opening of Creedmoor until the contest is settled. I honor Col. Clarke for his recognition of such high principles, and I regret that I have no better argument to offer in reply than the argument of necessity. The National Rifle Association has simply followed in this particular the example of similar organizations the world over, and we must postpone the reform proposed to some future date; at the same time I see nothing inherently wrong in the appeal which our association makes to the spirit of ambition even though by it "the angels fell." If ambition takes too strong a hold on some natures, I fail to see that we are in any way more responsible for this than we are for the attraction of gravitation.

In conclusion, allow me to say that the National Rifle Association does not wish to put itself in the position of urging any one to share its privileges. It has established a grand practice ground within easy reach of the city, the advantages of which it freely offers to all who will avail themselves of them. Its object, and its only object, is to encourage a legitimate interest in the subject—most important in a military sense—of rifle practice; not, however, to the neglect of other branches of military training, or to the interference with those personal duties which each one, it would seem, can be safely trusted to see to for himself. That it has already had its effect, Col. Clark cordially testifies, and if, in his opinion, or in the opinion of any others, proficiency in rifle practice can be better attained elsewhere than at Creedmoor, this association, they may be sure, will have no dispute with them on that score. It offers its privileges to all; and as the law, the passage of which was procured by the officers of the association, absolutely prohibits these officers from obtaining any personal emoluments whatever from their positions, they have none other than a public interest in the success of Creedmoor.

WM. C. CHURCH,
President National Rifle Association.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 18, 1873.

Sherman on Ethan Allen.

Gen. Sherman has written the following letter declining an invitation to be present at the unvailing of the statue of Ethan Allen in Burlington, Vt., on the coming Fourth of July:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1873.

To Hon. L. C. Dodge, Mayor and Chairman Local Committee, Burlington, Vt.:

MY DEAR SIR: I am just come back from the West, whither I went to assist in the obsequies of my old comrade, Gen. Canby, and find your letter of May 20, inviting me to come to Burlington so as to be present at the exercises connected with the unvailing and inauguration of the statue of Ethan Allen, on the 4th day of July next. I regret extremely that it will be impossible for me to come at that time. I have made other arrangements for that special day because my family will not, as in former years, come to Vermont this Summer, but must content themselves with a Summer resort nearer home.

Ethan Allen was one of those stalwart, brave, and heroic men that I would delight to honor. His name has already inspired hundreds to do deeds of glory in our country's cause, that are reflected in almost every page of modern history, and you do a most grateful deed in placing his statue on the shore of that lake that must have been looked on by him in life with feelings of intense admiration and pride. The next time it is my good fortune to pass down Champlain my eye will certainly look for the form and figure of him who was the beau ideal of our youthful conception of the worthy leader of the "Green Mountain Boys."

Certain that you will have a large attendance of the first men of New-England, and that all things will be done worthy the occasion, I am

Truly your friend, W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Base-Ball.

A very interesting game of base-ball was played on Tuesday last on Staten Island between nines representing the firms of Vermilye & Co. and Henry Clews & Co. After a lively contest the game resulted in a victory to the nine of Vermilye & Co.

VERMILYE & CO.	R.	O.	HENRY CLEWS & CO.	R.	O.
Hazard, s. s.	3	4	Clark, s. s.	3	1
Butler, 3d b.	3	3	Wilson, c. f.	2	3
Worth, 2d b.	4	3	Conklin, l. f.	2	2
Humphrey, c. f.	6	1	Rogers, 1st b.	0	4
Chauncey, c.	7	0	Webster, 3d b.	2	2
Daly, r. f.	2	2	Duane, 2d b.	2	4
Hedden, p.	1	5	Field, c.	2	4
Mackay, l. f.	3	4	Russell, r. f.	2	4
Callahan, 1st b.	0	5	Westervelt, p.	3	3
Total	29	27	Total	18	27

Umpire—Mr. Lemmis, of Staten Island Base-ball Club.
Scorers—T. Wright, B. A. Capp.
Time of Game—Two hours and forty-five minutes.

The Widow of King Frederick William III.

The lady whose death was announced by telegraph, and who is described as "the Princess Augusta de Liegnitz, Countess of Hohenzollern, second wife of the late King Frederick William III. of Prussia," was daughter of Ferdinand, Count von Harrach, and became, on the 9th of November, 1824, the morganatic wife of King Frederick William III., the father, by his first wife, the famous Queen Louise, of the late King Frederick William IV. and the present Emperor of Germany.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE GILLEN WIFE MURDER.

The Inquest Yesterday—The Prisoner Committed to the Tombs.

The inquest relative to the murder of Ellen Gillen by her husband, Frank Gillen, on Sunday night, was conducted yesterday morning, at the Mulberry-street Police Station, before Coroner Keenan. The examination-room was crowded during the whole proceedings, and a still larger concourse of persons remained on the outside of the station to hear the result of the investigation. About 10 o'clock the prisoner was brought to the station from the Tombs, handcuffed. As he ascended the steps of the station, a groan of execration burst from the assembled crowd on the opposite sidewalk. As he was brought in to the examination-room, his mother and sister burst into a fit of hysterical weeping, which for a few moments seemed to affect the prisoner, but he soon recovered himself, and during the remainder of the investigation assumed a reckless air, several times laughing silently as the witnesses failed to identify him as the man who struck the fatal blows. At the close, when his mother went to embrace him, he pushed her away in a heartless manner.

Mr. Abe H. Hummell watched the inquiry on behalf of the prisoner.

Matthew Geraghty, of No. 197 Elm-street, testified that he knew the prisoner, who was, as he understood, married to his daughter. There was a marriage certificate in the house. On Sunday last his daughter remained in the house until about 7 o'clock in the evening, when she said she would dress herself and take a walk. With her sister Molly she went out to get some ice-cream, and returned home about 9 o'clock. She then said she would have another little walk, and witness heard that she went toward Broome-street, returning about 10 o'clock. Witness about this time had gone down stairs and was sitting on the rail of the stoop. A few minutes after he noticed a crowd in the direction of Broome-street. He went toward it and soon met his daughter staggering along the street. As he approached her she said, "Oh, papa, papa, I am stabbed; Frank Gillen has stabbed me; take me up stairs; I am dying." Witness supported her toward the door of the house and called for assistance. Her sister and the house-keeper supported her up-stairs. He then sent for a doctor and for the clergyman, and then went himself for the police, to the Mulberry-street Police Station. While at the station the prisoner was brought in under arrest. Witness then returned to the house, and soon after his daughter died in the house-keeper's arms. Witness closed her eyes himself. He knew that the prisoner kept company with his daughter, but it was against his will. They kept company for about two years before they were married. He objected to the marriage on the ground that he knew Gillen to be an idle fellow. Under the advice of Father McGinn, witness put his daughter under the care of the Sisters of Charity, in the House of the Good Shepherd. After about a year he took her home, under the promise that she should not see Gillen again. She was not long home before Gillen followed her and renewed the intimacy. She never occupied a house with him, but remained home all the time. She supported herself by working in a millinery-store for about two years, and was thus employed at the time of her death. Witness had never heard the prisoner make any threats, but had heard his daughter say, when witness rebuked her, "Do you want him to kill me?" She always took his part. His daughter was very much respected in the places where she had been employed as a milliner.

Gustave Vieser, of No. 156 Grand-street, waiter, testified that on Sunday, June 15, at about 10 o'clock in the evening, he was on the left-hand corner of Broome and Elm streets with Frederick Christman. He heard the cry of "murder" twice from a female voice, and going to the spot he saw a woman, whom he knew by sight to be the deceased. She was standing in the middle of the sidewalk in Broome-street, between Elm and Crosby, on the south side. She asked witness to take her home. Putting her hand on her breast, she said she had been stabbed by Frank Gillen. There was no one near her, and she was standing entirely alone. Witness did not at first see any one within sight except Fred. Christman, who went with witness. Looking around on reaching Mrs. Gillen, witness saw a man, and at that time he was about twelve feet away, running around a pile of bricks in the middle of the street. He could not say who the man was, and did not, to his knowledge, see him again. He assisted Mrs. Gillen toward her home. When her father met them, witness left them together.

Frederick Christman, of No. 8 Centre Market-place, corroborated the testimony of the last witness. He found a knife by the bricks around which the man had turned. He noticed some blood upon it, and picked it up, and afterward gave it to the police.

The witness identified the knife produced as the one which he found.

Max Erlanger, of the Frankenstein Hotel, corner of Broome and Elm streets, testified he was on Sunday evening sitting on the piazza of the hotel talking to a friend at about 10 o'clock, when suddenly he heard the scream of a woman. Looking in the direction of the sound he saw a man running across Broome-street. The remainder of this witness' testimony was unimportant.

Thomas D. Mitchell, officer of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, testified that on Sunday evening, June 15, at about 10 o'clock or a little after, he was in citizen's clothes coming around the corner of Crosby-street into Broome, toward Elm-street, and when he reached the middle of the block, between Elm and Centre streets, he heard the screams of a woman behind him toward Broadway. When he reached the corner of Elm-street he noticed a woman straightening herself up, and saw a man about two feet from her. Witness went into the middle of the street and met a man, of whom he inquired what was the matter. The man said it was "the man with the light pants." That was the man witness had seen near the woman. At the corner of Crosby-street the man in the light pants stopped to look back, and witness went rapidly toward him. The man then went along Crosby-street, and into the hallway of No. 37. Witness then sent messengers for the two officers on Crosby and Broome streets, and while waiting for them to come watched the houses in the vicinity. Witness then saw the man in the light pants come out of the hallway of No. 31, and walk toward Grand-street in a crouching kind of way. Witness ran lightly after him, and when the man reached Grand-street witness saw him run very fast toward Elm-street. Witness pursued and overtook him at the corner of Elm-street, where he caught him by the collar while he was running. After witness had caught the fugitive the latter raised his right hand as if to strike, but witness told him to put his hand down or he would break it. That was the only resistance the man offered. Witness then asked him what he struck the woman for. The man answered "That was my wife." Witness said, "If it was your wife why did you not wait until you got in to the house, and not create a disturbance in the street on a Sunday night?" The man replied, "If that had been your wife, and she had treated you in the same way as she did me, you would have struck her as I did." Witness then asked the man again why he "had not waited until he had got into the house." Witness did not believe it was his wife by the way he had acted. The man replied, "That is my business." Witness at once proceeded to put the "nippers" on the hands of the prisoner, and then began to search him, in order to see if he had any weapons upon him. While witness was thus engaged, the prisoner said: "I have got nothing about me, Mr. Mitchell." Witness replied; "So you know me, do you?" and looking up, witness recognized the man as Frank Gillen. Witness did not then know that the woman had been stabbed, and only supposed the prisoner had struck her, as he admitted that much. Witness was in citizen's clothes all this time. He took his prisoner to the Mulberry-street Police Station, where, for the first time, he learned that the woman had been stabbed. Soon after word came in that she was dying, and witness went round to ascertain the facts. The Captain then began to ask the prisoner some questions, during which he acknowledged that he had struck the blow.

William H. Clinchy, Captain of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, testified that about 10:20 P. M. on Sunday, the prisoner was brought into the police station by Officer Mitchell, on the charge of striking the woman Ellen Gillen. As soon as the prisoner came in, witness, who had ascertained that the woman had been stabbed, asked what the trouble was. The prisoner said: "About two months ago, he caught his wife out one evening with another man, and when he accused her of it, she admitted being with him at a house, but that there had been no criminal intercourse between them." The prisoner asked witness if he "would not do the same thing under the same circumstances."

Dr. Beach then gave the result of the post-mortem examination as already published.

The jury then retired, and were absent only a few minutes when they returned with the following verdict:

That Ellen Gillen came to her death by stab wounds at the hands of Francis Gillen, on Sunday, June 15, 1873, in Broome-street, between Crosby and Elm streets.

In answer to the usual questions, the prisoner said his name was Francis Gillen, aged twenty-three years, born and residing in New-York City, and by occupation a steam-fitter. By advice of his counsel, he said, "I have nothing to say at present, reserving my statement until I am on trial by a jury of my countrymen." The prisoner was then committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Yellow Fever in Brooklyn.

A case of decided yellow fever was yesterday brought to the notice of the Brooklyn Health Officers. James Ennis, eighteen years of age, and employed at No. 3 Hanover-street, New-York, was taken ill on Friday night and died, with all the symptoms of yellow fever, on Tuesday afternoon, at the tenement-house No. 13 State-street, Brooklyn. On hearing of the case, the sanitary officers at once visited the house, and, fully satisfying themselves that the cause of death was yellow fever of a malignant type, they immediately encased the body in an air-tight coffin and buried it. The house was thoroughly disinfected and the beds and bed-clothing of the deceased were burned.

FIRE IN WEST-STREET.

Destruction of a Saw-Mill and Other Buildings—Loss Over $60,000.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the boiler-room in the basement of the planing and saw mill of Francis A. Nott, situated in the rear of Nos. 377 and 378 West-street, and in the centre of the block between Morton and Barrow streets. The fire was evidently caused by the ignition of a quantity of shavings piled near the furnace under the boiler, caused by a back draught driving the flames out of the mouth of the furnace.

Owing to the inflammable contents of the building, the flames spread with great rapidity, and the men employed in the mill were compelled to fly from the structure and leave it to its fate. An alarm was sent out from the box at the corner of Morton and West streets, and was quickly responded to by a section of the Fire Department. The flames extended so rapidly, however, that a second and a third alarm were sent out, and a large force of firemen and steamers was soon gathered about the scene of the conflagration. The planing mill and its contents were quickly consumed, and the flames then extended to a number of lumber piles with which the burning building was surrounded, and despite the exertions of the firemen, whose movements were directed by Chief Engineer Bates, spread to the oil store of Welch, Holme & Clark, No. 381 West-street, and to the buildings Nos. 137 and 139 Barrow-street, occupied by Blake & Mahoney, metal dealers. Soon after the fire broke out the police steam-boat Seneca arrived at the scene, and, taking suction from the river, soon had three streams of water on the piles of burning lumber. The Fire Department steamer Fuller was telegraphed for, and on arrival rendered material assistance. The Seneca was in command of Capt. Speight and Sergt. Russell. A number of the crew of the French steamer Pereire, lying at the wharf at the foot of Morton-street, also stretched a line of hose, and by keeping the piles of lumber on the bulk-head adjoining the pier well wet, prevented them from igniting. The fire burned fiercely for upward of an hour, at the end of which time the efforts of the firemen proved successful, and the flames were subdued.

The losses by the fire, as far as ascertained, are as follows:

The planing-mill (which was a two-story frame building) and its contents were totally destroyed. The first floor was used as a planing-mill by Nott, who lost on the building, $2,000; insured for $1,000, and on the machinery $4 000, insured for $1,000. The second floor was occupied as a molding-mill by McGrath & Nott, who had stock destroyed worth $4,000; insured for $1,000. John S. McLean occupied the buildings Nos. 371 and 375 West-street, and owned the lumber-yard. He estimates his loss to amount to $18,000, insured in the following companies: Park, $3,000; Williamsburg City, $3,000; Relief, $2,500; Adriatic, $2,000; Globe, $2 500, and Greenwich $2,500; total, $18,500. Messrs. Welch, Holme & Clark, commission merchants in oil, resin, &c., owned the buildings destroyed, and their loss on stock, buildings, &c., is estimated at $30,000; insured for $20,000 in various City companies.

The building Nos. 137 and 139 Barrow-street, a corrugated iron structure, occupied by Blake & Mahoney, dealers in metals, was almost entirely destroyed. Their loss is estimated at $5,000. J. & E. Meyers, agents for excursion barges and steamers, occupied an office on the second floor of the building at the corner of West and Barrow, sustain a loss of $250 on office furniture. Wm. F. Corey & Co., shipping agents, at No. 377 West-street, sustain a loss of $500. H. B. Crossett & Co., agents for excursion barges, who occupy an office on the second floor of No. 383 West-street, corner of Barrow-street, sustain a loss of $300 on office furniture.

Inspector McDermott and Capt. Hedden, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, with a large force of police from the adjoining precincts, were present, and rendered efficient services in protecting property and preserving order. The origin of the fire will be investigated by Fire Marshal Sheldon.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien's Claims—The Legality of the Commission.

The special audit commission, consisting of Messrs. William M. Vermilye, John L. Cadwallader, and William A. Booth, appointed by the Governor under the bill passed by the Legislature to make final awards in reference to the claims of ex-Sheriff O'Brien against the County of New-York, held their second meeting yesterday afternoon, in the old chamber of the Board of Supervisors, Mr. Vermilye presiding.

Mr. Deering, ex-Assemblyman, appeared as counsel for Mr. O'Brien, and said that he could not proceed before the gentlemen whom he was addressing. He did not think that it was the commission authorized by the statute. He was not willing to have these claims audited by them. The Controller would be enabled to raise the same point after they had audited the bills that he does now, and Mr. O'Brien could not enforce this remedy by mandamus. Mr. Deering evidently based his technical objection on the fact that Mr. C. A. Hand, who was appointed on the commission with Messrs. Vermilyn and Cadwallader, resigned, and his place was filled by Mr. Booth.

The Controller was sent for at the conclusion of Mr. Deering's remarks, but he had nothing to advise as to their action. As to paying the claims he would be very careful to ascertain what the law directed him to do.

Mr. Vermilye stated that the board would consult upon the point raised by Mr. Deering, and let the counsel know the result.

Mr. Deering replied that he did not wish to be notified of their decision. He did not intend to go on when nothing would result.

The commission then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

The Prison-Ship Martyrs—Removal of their Remains to Washington Park.

On Tuesday night a dozen laborers commenced the work of removing the coffins containing the bones of the prison-ship martyrs from the neglected lot in Hudson-avenue, in which they have lain for sixty-five years, to a mausoleum which had been prepared for their reception on the Myrtle-avenue slope of Washington, late Fort Green, Park. Eighteen coffins were removed and placed in two wagons, in which they were conveyed to the new tomb. The transfer was unaccompanied by any ceremonies, and the tomb was hermetically sealed and the wagons driven off before any but the workmen were aware that a long-standing disgrace had been at last blotted out of the history of Brooklyn. The new tomb is in every respect worthy of its purpose, the body being of smooth Portland granite, ornamented with fretted Aberdeen stone. It is about 30 feet long, 10 feet high, and 15 feet wide. The following inscription will be engraved on the front: "Sacred to the Memory of Our Sailors, Soldiers, and Citizens who Suffered and Died on Board British Prison-ships in the Wallabout During the American Revolution." The remains of the martyrs were buried on Wallabout beach, and in 1808 a number of skeletons were exhumed from the old Jackson farm and interred in a triangular lot on Hudson-avenue, now near the Navy Yard wall, on May 26, 1808, the Tammany society directing the ceremonies. The tomb soon fell into decay, and the younger generations of more modern times had converted the spot into a Summer evening play-ground. The doors had given way and the coffins were exposed to view. Finally an act of the Legislature appropriated $7,500 for the erection of a tomb for their reception, and the Park Commissioners at once commenced the mausoleum in which the remains of the martyrs now rest.

The Aerial Ladder.

Chief Engineer Bates, of the Fire Department, yesterday sent a communication to the Board of Fire Commissioners urging that the Fire Department be at once furnished with the aerial ladders introduced by Mrs. Scott-Uda, and of which a full description has already appeared in THE TIMES. Chief Bates states in his communication that these ladders fill a want long felt in the department, and the interests of the City demanded their immediate introduction.

The benefits to be derived from this invention are, according to Chief Bates as follows:

1. Saving of persons from buildings when the flames burst out [illegible] and prevent the use of ordinary ladders.
2. Safety to firemen in case of falling walls.
3. Gain in time of entering buildings; laying hose, and carrying hose from one building to another.
4. The advantage of being able to throw a powerful stream of water at an elevation of 100 or more feet.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Apparatus.

Troubles of the Trustees of Edgewater, Staten Island.

The Board of Trustees of the Village of Edgewater are in a quandary. They are in doubt as to whether they had better resign in a body and thus stop the wheels of government, or to continue in office and do the best they can under the circumstances. These circumstances, it appears, arise from a prospective shortness of funds, consequent upon the limit—$5,000—placed upon expenditures by the amendments to the charter recently passed by the Legislature. It is contended by the board that it is impossible to run the machinery of the village for $5,000, and it is thought by some of the members [illegible] to resign at once and dissolve the board. The matter is creating considerable talk, and will probably be fully discussed at the next meeting.

Commissioners of Charities Settling the Salaries at the Island Institutions.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction held two sessions yesterday at the Central Office, Third-avenue and Eleventh-street, but took no action on the report submitted by the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital in reference to the proposed removal of that institution from its present site. At the afternoon session of the board the salaries attaching to the official positions in several of the island institutions under the care of the Commission were fixed as follows:

Bake-House—Salary of baker reduced from $1,[illegible] to $1,200.

Work-House—Superintendent's salary reduced from $2,500 to $2,000; clerk, full compensation, $1,000; office of assistant clerk abolished; engineer, $1,200; keeper, $900; night guard, salary reduced from $900 to $[illegible]; matron, $500.

Lunatic Asylum—Salary of resident physician reduced from $3,500 to $2,400; warden, from $2,[illegible] to $2,000; clerk, full compensation, $1,000; salary of assistant physician abolished and $8 per week for board allowed; chaplain, $750; engineer, $1,000; carpenter, from $2 to $2 50 per day; apothecary, $400; watchman, reduced from $900 to $600.

Superintendent of out-door labor abolished; attendants—Reed, $450; other attendants reduced from $425 to $360; matron, $600; cook, $500; firemen, each, $360.

Ward's Island Improvement—Superintendent, from $1,200 to $1,000; keeper, $900.

Inebriate Asylum—Resident physician, from $2,500 to $2,000; warden, from $2,500 to $2,000; clerk, full compensation, $1,000; engineer, $1,000; watchman, from $900 to $600; cook, $600; matron, $400; firemen, $360 each.

New-York City Asylum—Warden, from $2,500 to $2,000; resident physician, from $2,500 to $2,000; three assistant physicians, $8 a week each; clerk, full compensation, $1,000; engineer, $1,000; watchman, from $900 to $600; apothecary, $480; matron, $500. The office of inspector abolished.

The Queens County Horticultural Exhibition.

The seventh annual horticultural exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society was held at the fair grounds in Mineola yesterday. The day was fine and the attendance was large, although the dust was almost insufferable, flying in such clouds that driving on the track was very little relished, even by the few "sports" who were present. The Government band from Willett's Point furnished some excellent music during the afternoon. In connection with the exhibition the ladies of the county held a festival, the proceeds from which are to be appropriated to the building of an extension to the exhibition hall. The show of cut flowers, model landscape gardens, and flowering plants was very fine, and there was also a superior display of hothouse grapes, peaches, &c. The vegetable department, notwithstanding the backwardness and dryness of the season, was full of new potatoes, peas, beans, cucumbers, cabbage, &c. The most extensive exhibitions were made by Messrs. John A. King and Thomas Messenger, of Great Neck. Premiums were awarded to Allen & Co., of Queens, and Mr. Byers, of Glen Cove, for cut flowers. The strawberry department was also full, but the berries, although many fine specimens were exhibited, were not up to the usual standard, in consequence of the dry weather. A market sales fair—a new feature in connection with the society's exhibitions, by which its members are permitted to sell by auction stock, farming implements, &c.—was held in the afternoon. A trial of horse and hand lawn-mowers also took place, but the result was not known at a late hour. The full list of premiums will be announced to-day.

Sharkey's Trial—A Jury Obtained.

The trial of William J. Sharkey, charged with the murder of Robert S. Dunn, was resumed before Recorder Hackett yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. District Attorney Phelps and Assistant District Attorney Russell appeared for the prosecution, Messrs. Beach, Brooke, and Mitchell for the defense. The political friends of the prisoner and deceased were present in strong numbers. The names of the jurors summoned on the new panel having been called, the task of obtaining the twelfth juror was begun. About forty jurors were called and examined during the day, but it was not until 2:30 P. M., when everybody had despaired of obtaining the requisite juror, and had grown tired of the tedious performance, that the last juror was sworn in the person of David Kempner, real estate agent, No. 270 West Thirty-sixth street, who stated that he had formed no decided opinions on the case, and was not prejudiced against the prisoner, whereupon he was accepted by both sides. Of the jurors interrogated yesterday the great majority stated that they had formed opinions on the case from reading the newspapers, and would require strong evidence to disabuse their minds. A large proportion expressed themselves conscientiously opposed to capital punishment, while others avowed their prejudices against persons in the habit of carrying weapons. The number of jurors challenged peremptorily by either side was comparatively small, while those set aside from incompetence or other causes were numerous. The following are the jury impaneled: Amherst E. Colman, carpenter, No. 257 West Houston-street, foreman; Meyer Newman, tinware, No. 222 East Seventy-eighth-street; David Lederman, tobacco, No. 141 East Fifty-third-street; George G. Gregory, No. 148 East Forty-ninth-street, builder; Clark Cort, metal dealer, No. 67 West Forty-eighth-street; Isaac Lederer, dry goods, No. 347 East Nineteenth-street; Ellis W. Dudley, saddlery, No. 16 New Chambers-street; Michael Ash, clothier, No. 423 West Fiftieth-street; Joshua P. J. Henry, broker, No. 55 West Nineteenth-street; Charles Toope, iron-founder, residing on Eighty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues; John King, hat-dealer, No. 60 King-street, and David Kempner, real estate agent, No. 270 West Thirty-sixth-street.

The last juror having been sworn in, the Court adjourned until to-day, when the District Attorney will open the case.

Business in the United States Courts.

In the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Smalley, Wm. M. Graham, ex-President of the Wallkill National Bank, was arraigned yesterday, and pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with embezzling funds of the bank to the extent of $400,000. He was remanded to prison. Oscar Wainwright pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with presenting false papers purporting to qualify him as surety in a revenue case bail bond. Philip Farrell, indicted for passing counterfeit fifty cent currency stamps, pleaded not guilty. The court then adjourned to the 25th inst.

An action has been commenced in the United States Circuit Court, by District Attorney Bliss, against Isaac Hayes and Martin Straus, of the firm of Hayes & Straus, importers, and Isaac Hayes and Julius Well, of the firm of Hayes & Well, for the recovery of $8,000 from the former firm and $4,000 from the latter, for penalties for alleged fraudulent valuation of imported goods contrary to section 1 of act of 1863. The trial of the Woodhull and Claflin case was postponed to Monday next.

The North Carolina Bondholders.

A meeting of the North Carolina bondholders was held at the office of Thomas Denny, No. 39 Wall-street, yesterday morning. An opinion of Hon. Reverdy Johnson was read, which says that the interest on the bonds can be collected through the United States Courts. Mr. Johnson offered to undertake the case for a fee of $5,000, and an additional fee of $12,000 if the decision should be in the bondholders' favor. This suit, which Mr. Johnson would undertake, is for $1,200,000, and Mr. C. McDonald proposed to carry on an additional suit for $1,000,000 if the assent of the bondholders could be obtained. The bondholders were generally in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the suit, and subscribed liberally for that purpose.

The Brooklyn Whisky Raids.

Yesterday three deputies from Collector Freeland's office made a descent on an illicit whisky still at No. 90 Plymouth-street, near the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The principal utensils had been removed by the distillers, who had evidently taken the alarm, and only a few mash tubs, &c., were destroyed. It is thought that the illicit distillers are thoroughly frightened and are getting out of the Fifth Ward and the reach of Collector Freeland's deputies, with all possible expedition.

Board of Excise.

The receipts at the Board of Excise, yesterday, amounted to $12,730, and 165 applications were received for licenses. The following were referred to the proper officers for investigation, on account of the bad reputation formerly borne by the premises for which licenses have been desired: Fred. Martin, No. 181 Greene-street; Geo. McKay, No. 64 Amity-street; Patrick J. Keenan, No. 20 Bayard-street; H. Neimeyer, No. 2 Carmine-street, and Patrick Hampson, No. 139 Bleecker-street.

Salaries of Pennsylvania Constitution-Makers—An Outrageous Assault.

From the Allentown (Penn.) Register, June 18.

On Saturday last, Hon. Zacharias Long, of Leighton, Carbon County, member of the Constitutional Convention, was brutally assaulted by one of his constituents, in the streets of the village above named. The altercation arose out of the salary question, the constituent holding that $2,500 are too much for a delegate's services. Mr. Long argued that he had been absent from the convention when the vote fixing the salary was taken. His constituent said he lied, whereupon Mr. Long very truthfully remarked that a gentleman would not use language of that kind. The brutal constituent knocked Mr. Long down, kicked him, and finally stabbed him in the side with a knife.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Flour quiet and [illegible] good to choice Spring Extra, $[illegible] 50. Wheat [illegible] but unsettled and higher; No. 1 Spring [illegible]; No. 2 Spring, $1 23¼ cash or June; $1 16½ [illegible] $1 14 August; No. 3 Spring, $1 09; Rejected [illegible]. Corn in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Mixed [illegible] regular, spot; 33c.@33½c. July, 37½c. August [illegible]; Rejected, 29½c.@30c. Oats in fair [illegible] lower; No. 2, 25½c., cash; 27c., seller July [illegible] August; Rejected, 22c.@23½c. Rye [illegible] No. 2, 60½c. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork shade easier; sales [illegible] 60; August, $16 [illegible]. Lard steady at $8 [illegible]. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged; no sales. Whisky steady at 89c. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 4½c.; Wheat, to B[illegible]; to Kingston, 11c. on Corn. Receipts—[illegible] Flour, 83,000 bushels Wheat, 194,000 bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, [illegible] bushels [illegible]. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 257,000 bushels Corn, 88,600 bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Rye.

LATER.—Wheat active and higher, at $1 23½ [illegible]; $1 16½@$1 17 seller July. Corn quiet, weaker, at 33¼, seller July; 37½c.@37¾c. seller August. Oats quiet and weak, at 25½c. cash; [illegible] July. Pork quiet and a shade easier, at $15 [illegible] July. Lard [illegible] cash. [illegible] Meats [illegible]; sales [illegible] $4 60. Whisky steady at 89c.

BUFFALO, June 18.—Lake and Rail Imports—Flour, [illegible] bbls.; Wheat, 77,350 bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels; Oats, 31,520 bushels; Rye, 24,200 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, [illegible] bushels; Corn, 1[illegible],445 bushels; Oats, 9,871 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 29,574 bushels; and Corn, 3,800 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9½c., and Oats, 6½c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7@$8; Bakers', $7 75@$8 25; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat lower; sales, 15,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 at $1 36; 500 bushels do. at $1 37; 3,800 bushels do., No. 1, in lots, at $1 43@$1 46; quoted: Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 46@$1 47; do. No. 2 do., $1 36; Chicago No. 2 do., $1 35; White Canada, $1 65@$1 70; White Michigan, $1 70@$1 75. Corn dull; the only sale reported was a few car lots at 43¼c.@43½c. Oats quiet; sales 9,000 bushels Western No. 2 at 35c.@36c. Barley quiet at 95c.@98c. for Canada; 90c.@95c. for Western. Rye nominally 80c. Barley-malt steady at $1 [illegible]@$1 10 for Western; $1 10@$1 15 for prime Winter Western; $1 20@$1 25 for prime Canada. Rye-malt held at 95c. Balance unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 18.—Wheat is still dull and held at the following quotations: No. 2 Amber State at $1 65; No. 1 do., $1 70; No. 2 White State, $1 70; No. 1 do., $1 75; Extra do., $2; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 85; No. 1 do., $1 90; Extra do., $1 95; No. 2 Canada Treadwell, $1 90@$1 95; No. 1 do., $1 95@$2; No. 2 White Canada, $2@$2 05; No. 1 do., $2 05@$2 10; Extra do., $2 10@$2 15. Rye—Nothing doing; held at 85c.@90c. for Western and State, which is above the views of buyers. Corn dull at 56c.@58c. for Western Mixed, and 61c.@62c. for Yellow. Barley-malt meets a steady home demand at $1@$1 05 for City, made from two-rowed State. Barley sold at $1 10@$1 12 for six-rowed State; $1 35@$1 40 for Bay Quinte. Oats quiet and in moderate demand at the following quotations: No. 2 Chicago, 42c.@43c.; No. 1 do., 45c.@46c.; No. 2 Western, 45c.; No. 1 do., 48c.; No. 2 State, 44c.@45c.; No. 1 do., 47c.@48c., and Nos. 1 and 2 White at 48c.@50c.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—Flour dull and unchanged; Winter Superfine, $3@$4; Winter Extra, $[illegible] 25@$5; Winter Double Extra, $5 25@$6; Winter Family, $7 50@$8 25. Wheat dull and lower; sales by sample only; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 55@$1 58; No. 3 Red, $1 35@$1 38; Spring, nothing doing. Corn dull and unsettled, closing lower; No. 2 Mixed, 37c.@38c. on the track, 38½c. in elevator; 29c.@29½c. seller July. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2, 30c. on the track, 31½c.@32c. in elevator, 34c.@35c. sacked. Barley—No market. Rye dull; good to prime, 50c., sacked. Pork quiet and unchanged at $16 75@$17. Bulk Meats dull and nominal; Shoulders, 6½c.; Sides, 8¼c.@8¾c. Bacon dull and unchanged; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Sides, 9¼c.@9½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c.@15½c. Lard dull; Summer Steam, nominally 8c. Whisky firm at 89c. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Hogs quiet; bulk sales, $4 35@$4 50. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 55,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 18.—Flour steady; sales of 1,800 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $10 for White Winter, and $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of 3,300 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50@$1 52, and 1,500 bushels White Canada on private terms. Corn irregular; sales of 11,000 bushels No. 2 Illinois at 49c., and 2,200 bushels, in car lots, at 52c.@54c. Corn-meal sold at $1 25 for bolted, and $1 20 for unbolted, ℘ cwt. Mill-feed firmer at $16@$17 for Shorts, $17@$18 for Ship-stuffs, and $19@$20 for Middlings, ℘ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¾c.; Corn and Rye, 7c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, and $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 40c., and to Albany, 36c. Receipts by Lake—2,700 bushels Rye, and 1,510,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—800 bushels Wheat, and 2,2[illegible] feet of Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Flour very dull; little inquiry; prices weak; Superfine, $4@$4 50; Extras, $4 75@$5 50; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $8 25@$9. Wheat—Business small; quotations slower; Red $1 50@$1 56; Amber, $1 60@$1 65; White, $1 70@$1 75; No. 1 Spring, $1 45. Rye unchanged. Corn unsettled; Yellow, 56c.; Mixed Western, 56c.@56½c. Oats quiet and steady; White, 47c.@49c.; Mixed, 44½c.@45½c. Petroleum—Refined, 19½c.@19¾c.; Crude, 13c.@13¼c. Whisky firmer at 94c.@95c. Wool—The demand continues moderately active for domestic Fleece, but transactions are restricted by limited receipts and stocks. Holders are very firm in their views, and as yet very little new has been received of California. No sales have been reported.

BOSTON, June 18.—Wool—The market for the past week has shown considerable firmness, with a good demand for Domestic Wool; and as the stock is now reduced to a low point, there is an increased inquiry for Fleeces. Dealers are disposing of California Wool to manufacturers as fast as it comes to hand. Sales have been made of Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania Fleeces at 45c.@47½c., principally at 51c.@52½c. A small lot of new Ohio sold at 52c.; about 100,000 lbs of New-York, Western, and New-England Fleeces were taken at 42c.@50c.; 300,000 lbs. Spring California at 23c.@35c., including about 100,000 lbs. choice Northern at 35c.; Fall California sold at 19c.; Super and Extra Pulled, 23c.@53c.; and a choice lot of Super at 65c. In foreign Wool there was rather more doing in Carpet, but fine Wools were held above the views of buyers.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 18.—Flour dull; sales of Treble Extra at $7 50@$8 50; Family, $9 50@$10. Corn in good demand at 58c. for Mixed, 58c. for Yellow Mixed, 60c. for Yellow, and 60c.@61c. for White. Oats lower at 42c.@43c. Bran quiet at 75c. Hay firm at $22@$25. Pork dull at $17 75. Dry-salted Meats—Nothing doing. Bacon dull and nominal at 7¼c. for Shoulders, 9¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 9¾c. for Clear Sides. Hams sold at 13¾c. Lard dull at 8¾c.@9¼c. for Tierce, and 9@10¼c. for Keg. Sugar in good demand at 6¾c. for common, and 8¼c. for fair. Molasses—No movement. Whisky dull at 93c. for Louisiana, and 95c. for Cincinnati. Coffee sold at 18c.@20c. Exchange—Sterling, 127; New-York Sight, ¾ premium. Gold, 116¼.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—Flour dull at $6 75@$7 25. Wheat dull and nominally $1 40. Corn dull at 41c. Rye steady at 65c.@66c. Oats dull at 35c.@45c. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Pork quiet at $16@$16 50. Lard dull; held, Steam, 8¼c.; offering light at the quotations; Kettle, 8¾c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders wanted at 6½c.; held, 6¾c.; sales at 7c., buyer August; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c., bid, spot; sales at 8¾c. in settlement, held at 8¾c., seller July; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.@8¾c. Bacon in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; jobbing sales of each, with light offerings; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@9¾c. Whisky steady at 89c.

LOUISVILLE, June 18.—Flour unchanged and inactive. Wheat dull at $1 35@$1 50 on arrival. Corn easy at 54c.@56c. Oats dull at 45c.@48c., sacked. Rye quiet at 70c. on arrival. Barley quiet at 8 c.@9 c. Pork steady; held $17. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c., packed. Lard steady at 8¾c.@9½c. for Tierce; 10c.@10¼c. for Kegs. Hams in fair demand and steady; Plain, 13c.; Sugar-cured, 13½c.@14½c., packed. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear sides, 9c.; ¼c. higher packed; small orders ¼c.@½c. higher. Whisky steady at 89c.

MILWAUKEE, June 18.—Flour dull and nominal; Spring Extra, $5 50@$6 50. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1, $1 32; No. 2, $1 23¾, cash; seller June, $1 23; July, $1 19¾. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2, [illegible]c. Corn in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 33c., cash; July, 35¼c.; August, 38c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 65c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 Spring, 65c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 6¼c.; to Oswego, 12c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 133,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, June 18.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat firm and advanced 2c.@3c.; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 55; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 53½; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 53½; June, $1 53; July, $1 49; August, $1 40; No. 1 Red, $1 69½; No. 2 Red, $1 49, spot, July, $1 45; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 59. Corn steady; High Mixed, spot, 46c.; August, 44c.; Low Mixed, 41½c.; no grade, 35½c. Oats advanced 1c.; No. 1, 34½c.; No. 2, 33c. Freights dull and nominal. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—Flour unchanged and very quiet. Wheat weak, but prices unchanged. Corn dull, receipts light; Southern White, 65c.@66c.; do. Yellow, 62c.@63c.; Mixed Western, 61c. Oats weak and lower; Southern, 48c.@50c.; Western Mixed, 43c.@44c.; do. White, 47c.@48c. Rye unchanged. Hay dull; Pennsylvania, $20@$25. Provisions dull, but nominally unchanged. Western Butter scarce and unchanged; good to choice, 18c.@21c. Whisky dull and nominal at 93c.@94c.

MEMPHIS, June 18.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn firm at 55c. Oats quiet and weak at 42c.@43c. Pork dull and drooping. Lard dull and drooping at 9c.@10c. Bacon in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Sides, 9¾c.@9¾c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 18.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 41½c. Rosin quiet; $2 35 for No. 2. Crude Turpentine quiet; $2 for hard, $3 for yellow dip and virgin. Tar steady at $4.

CLEVELAND, June 18.—Wheat dull and steady; No. 1 Red $1 50; No. 2 Red $1 40. Corn dull at 45c.@46c. Oats firmer; No. 1 State held 38c. Petroleum unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 18.—Cotton in moderate demand; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 1,181 bales; gross 1,181 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,2[illegible] bales; coastwise, 3,645 bales; sales, 500 bales; last evening, 1,000 bales; stock, 5[illegible],326 bales.

MOBILE, June 18.—Cotton firm, market bare; Good Ordinary, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 18c.; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 183 bales; gross, 185 bales; exports, coastwise, 441 bales; stock, 17,221 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 18.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 215 bales; exports, coastwise, 878 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 11,584 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 18.—Cotton firm; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 105 bales; exports, coastwise, 616 bales; sales, 185 bales; stock, 14,198 bales.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—Cotton firm; Middling, 20c.; gross receipts, 164 bales; exports, coastwise, 20 bales; sales, 60 bales; stock, 3,480 bales.

GALVESTON, June 18.—Cotton quiet and steady; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.@15c.; net receipts, 43 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 23,735 bales.

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury, viz.:

From arrears of taxes, assessments, Croton rent, and interest	$8,288 81
From assessments for street opening and improvements and interest	2,833 88
From Croton water rent	6,408 92
From market rents and fees, market cellar rent, bond and mortgage and interest	4,734 47
From licenses	187 25
Total	$22,[illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 Western Union..s3. 85¼	200 Pacific Mail....... 39⅞
100 do........ 85⅜	300 do........ 39⅞
800 do.....c. 85½	300 do........ 39½
400 do.....s3. 85⅜	200 do........ 39⅞
100 do.....c. 85⅜	200 do.....s3. 39¾
300 do.....s10. 85¼	1400 do........ 39¾
200 do.....b3. 85½	100 N. Y. C. & Hud...101⅛
800 do........ 85⅜	500 do........ 101⅛
200 do.....b3. 85⅜	100 Lake Shore........ 92¼
200 do.....c. 85⅜	100 do.....c. 92½
500 do.....s3. 85¼	100 Rock Island........ 109⅛
300 do........ 85⅜	100 do........ 108⅞
300 do........ 85¼	100 do.....c. 109
100 do.....c. 85½	100 St. Paul.....b3. 52
300 do.....s3. 85⅜	100 do.....b3. 51⅞
300 Erie Railway........ 63⅜	300 Ohio & Miss........ 38¼
100 Union Pacific........ 26⅜	200 do........ 38⅜
400 do........ 26¼	100 do.....b3. 38¼
300 do.....c. 26¾	300 do........ 38⅜
300 do........ 26¾	500 do.....s3. 38⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$500 U. S. 10-40 Reg...112¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$7,000 N.Y.Cen. 6s, '87. 90	600 M. & St. P. R.b.c. 51⅞
4,000 Erie 1st........ 101¾	300 do........ 51¾
1,000 Erie 2d........ 102¾	100 M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.b3 71¼
1,000 Erie 3d........ 101	15 N. Y. C. & Hud...101⅜
8,000 Erie 4th........ 97¾	900 do..bet. call.101⅜
1,600 Cen. Pac. G. bs.103⅜	100 do.....c.101⅜
21,000 do........ 103¼	100 do.....b3.101⅜
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 86¾	300 do........ 101⅜
20,000 Un. Pac. 7s, L.G.	500 do.....s5. 101⅜
s3. 71	100 do.....s3. 101⅜
20,000 do.....c. 71¼	100 do........ 101⅜
1,000 M. J. So. 1st.... 73	100 do.....b3. 101⅜
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La Crosse Div. 88¼	300 D., L. & W. R b. c. 105¼
	50 do........ 105⅛
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 103¾	300 do.....b3. 105⅛
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 98	200 do........ 105⅜
1,000 C. & N. W. con. 91¼	400 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 67⅛
1,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s,	200 St. L. & I. M..b. c. 78⅛
Conv't........ 89½	100 A. & Pac. Pf...b. c. 19⅜
1,000 West. Un. 7s.... 96¾	700 Un. Pac. R....b. c. 26⅜
1,000 C., C., C. & I. 1st. 102¼	300 do.....b3. 26¾
45,000 Canada So. 1st.. 94	100 do........ 26¾
5,000 do........ 93⅞	30 do.....s3. 26⅜
4,000 Laf., B. & M. 1st 86¼	200 do........ 26⅜
5,000 Pac. R. of Mo. 1st 87	600 do.....s3. 26⅜
29,000 do..bet. call. 86¼	500 do.....s10. 26⅜
3,000 North Mo. 1st.. 92	200 do........ 26⅜
1,000 do........ 92¼	500 do........ 26¾
800 Al. & T. H. Inc. 80	500 do.....c. 26⅜
5 Park Bank........ 152	500 do.....b3. 26¾
5 Ger. Am. Bank....102½	500 do........ 26¾
200 Canton Company. 96¼	300 do.....c. 26⅜
5 N. J. C. L. & Imp.,	300 do.....s3. 26⅜
bet. call........ 87	100 do........ 26⅜
100 Con. Coal.....b. c. 53	400 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 38⅜
200 Adams Ex.....b. c. 94	100 do.....s3. 38⅛
100 Erie Pref.....b. c. 73¾	100 do........ 38¼
250 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 92¼	100 do........ 38⅜
500 do........ 92⅜	300 Pacific Mail...b. c. 39¼
100 do.....s3. 92½	200 do........ 39¼
200 do.....b3. 92⅜	200 do........ 39½
100 do........ 92⅜	100 do........ 39¼
200 West. Un..b. c. b3 85⅜	100 do.....s3. 39⅜
700 do........ 85⅜	300 do........ 39⅜
100 do.....s3. 85⅜	400 do.....s3. 39
800 do........ 85½	300 do........ 39⅛
100 do.....c. 85½	100 do.....b3 39⅜
1000 do........ 85⅜	100 do........ 39⅜
300 do........ 85¾	500 do........ 39⅛
300 do.....c. 85⅜	100 do........ 39¼
900 do........ 85⅜	100 do........ 39⅛
700 do.....b3. 85½	100 do........ 39
500 do........ 85½	500 do........ 39⅛
500 do.....s3. 85⅜	100 do.....s3. 39⅛
300 do........ 85⅜	100 do.....s3. 39
300 do........ 85⅜	100 do........ 39⅛
100 Panama R.....b. c. 112	No sale in yesterday's list of Alton & Terre Haute R. at 10.
100 do........ 112⅜	
200 H. & St. Jo. R.... 35	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.116	$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68...119⅞
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.117⅛	2,000 do........ 120
4,400 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.115⅛	3,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81..114⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:15 P. M.

400 Lake Shore........ 92⅛	300 West. Union........ 85⅛
800 do.....s3. 92¼	400 do........ 85⅜
300 do........ 92⅜	500 Erie Railway........ 63⅜
200 Pacific Mail........ 39⅛	200 St. Paul.....b3. 51⅞
100 do.....c. 39⅛	100 do........ 51⅛
1800 do........ 39	100 do........ 51⅜
500 do.....s3. 39	100 Panama........ 112
800 do........ 38⅞	100 Tol. & Wabash........ 66⅞
200 do........ 38¾	100 do........ 66⅞
500 Union Pacific........ 26⅜	100 Ohio & Miss........ 38¼
1000 do........ 26⅛	200 do.....c. 38⅛
500 do.....b3. 26⅛	200 do........ 38
1100 do........ 26⅛	100 do........ 37⅞
400 do.....b3. 26⅛	200 do.....s3. 37⅞
100 do........ 26⅛	100 do........ 37¾
100 do........ 26⅛	400 do........ 37⅞
200 do.....s3. 26	300 C., C. & I. C........ 27⅜
200 do........ 25⅞	300 do........ 27⅜
1,000 do........ 25⅞	100 do.....s3. 27⅜
200 do........ 25⅞	100 do........ 27⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, new.. 79¾	800 P. Mail S. S. Co... 38¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s, old.... 79⅜	800 do.....b.c. 38⅞
5,000 N. C. 6s, old.b.c. 26	1100 do........ 38⅝
4,000 C. & N. W. Int. bds.....b c. 95	1000 do........ 38⅞
	500 do........ 38⅝
5,000 C. P. Gold bds.. 103⅛	100 do........ 38¾
2,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.... 71⅛	800 do........ 38⅝
10,000 O. & M.Con.S.F. 95⅛	500 do.....s3. 38⅛
1,000 O. & Miss. 2d.... 84¾	500 do........ 38⅛
6,000 M. & St. P., 1st, Iowa div........ 84	400 do........ 38⅝
	100 do.....s3. 38⅛
1,000 B. C. R. & M. 1st. 88¾	1300 do........ 38¾
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, new.106⅜	100 Mich. Cent. R.b.c. 98⅛
250 N. Y. C. & H. R b c. 101⅛	700 Un. Pac. R.....b.c. 25⅝
400 do........ 101⅛	1600 do........ 25¾
200 do.....b3 101⅛	100 do........ 25⅞
200 T. W. & W. R.b.c. 66⅝	200 do........ 26
100 do.....b3. 67	200 do........ 26⅛
100 W. U. Tel.....b.c. 85⅜	200 do........ 26
200 do........ 85¼	600 do........ 25⅞
200 do.....s3. 85¼	1000 do........ 25¾
700 do.....s3. 85⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.. 84⅛
1700 do........ 85⅛	100 C. & R. I. R.....b.c.108⅞
100 do.....b3. 85¼	100 M. & St. P. R....b.c. 51⅛
100 do.....s10. 85⅜	500 do........ 51¼
300 do........ 85¼	100 do........ 51⅜
300 do.....s3. 85¼	300 do.....b3. 51⅛
600 do........ 85⅜	400 O. & Miss. R..b c. 37¾
100 E. Railway..b.c.s3. 63⅛	100 do........ 37⅝
100 E. Railway Pf.... 74⅛	700 do........ 37¾
600 L. Shore & M. So. R.....b.c.b3. 92⅛	400 do........ 37⅞
	100 C. C. & I. C. R.b.c. 27¼
100 do.....s3. 92	100 do........ 27⅜
100 do........ 92⅛	200 do........ 27⅛
400 do........ 92¼	300 do........ 27⅝
100 do.....b3. 92¼	200 do........ 27⅜
200 Del. Lack. & W. R 105¼	200 do........ 27⅜
200 B. H. & E. R...b.c. 2½	100 A. & P. Pf.....b.c. 20
50 H. & St. Joseph R. 35⅛	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

200 Western Union........ 85⅜	800 Union Pacific........ 25⅜
200 do........ 85¼	100 do........ 25⅛
200 do.....s3. 85¼	200 do.....s3. 25⅜
200 do.....b3. 85⅜	800 do........ 25⅜
700 do........ 85⅜	100 do........ 25¾
500 do.....b3. 85⅛	200 do........ 25⅜
200 do........ 85¼	500 do........ 25⅜
200 do.....b3. 85¼	100 do........ 26
800 Pacific Mail........ 38⅞	100 do........ 25⅞
400 do........ 38⅞	100 do........ 25¾
200 do........ 38¾	500 do........ 25⅞
500 do.....s30. 38¼	900 do.....s3. 25¼
100 do........ 38⅞	2200 do........ 25¼
200 do........ 39	1300 do........ 25⅜
800 do.....s3. 39	600 do........ 25
600 do.....b3. 39⅛	100 Tol. & Wab.....b3. 67
1000 do........ 39	200 do........ 67
800 do........ 38⅞	200 Del. Lack. & W....105
100 do.....s3. 38¾	200 do........ 105⅛
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...101⅜	400 Ohio & Miss........ 37⅜
400 Erie Railway........ 63⅜	100 do.....s3. 37⅜
700 do........ 63⅛	100 do.....s3. 37⅜
400 do........ 64	200 do........ 38
200 Lake Shore........ 92⅛	200 do........ 37⅞
100 do.....b3. 92¼	200 C., C. & I. C........ 27⅜
300 Pittsburg........ 87⅛	100 do........ 27⅜
100 Rock Island........ 108⅞	300 Atlantic & Pac. P. 19⅞
200 St. Paul........ 51⅛	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 50

WEDNESDAY, June 18—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the month of May have just been renderd. We annex the figures of the month and also a summary of the Trade and Specie movements at New-York for the eleven months of the current Fiscal Year, (from July 1, 1872,) as compared with the corresponding months of the previous Fiscal year.

The Import entries at New-York for May, 1873, were as follows, compared with the corresponding month last year:

	May, 1873.	May, 1872.
Dutiable goods, direct........	$12,716,218	$16 368,458
Dutiable goods, bonded........	12,930,999	23,002,975
Free goods........	8,772,153	3,111,784
Total........	$34,419,370	$42,483,217

The amount of Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse during the month is $10,806,819, or $2,124,180 less than went into Bond; so that the total value of Goods marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $32,295,190, upon which the Customs paid are $8,862,528, or at an average Tariff (including Free Goods) of 28 ℔ cent. The total value of Goods marketed in May, 1872, was $29,680,071, and the average tariff thereon 36½ ℔ cent., or $10,806,469.

There was entered during the month Foreign Specie to the value of $196,821, as against $96,028 in May, last year.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here, in the eleven months of the Fiscal years 1873 and 1872, is as follows, the Customs derived from the Goods marketed and the average Tariff rate being subjoined:

	1872-73. July 1 to May 31.	1871-72. July 1 to May 31.
Total entries........	$384,568,212	$382,814,950
Total marketed........	$402,596,042	$349,105,391
Customs thereon........	118,840,651	140,927,859
Average tariff........	30 ℔ cent.	40 ℔ cent.

Of the Goods marketed in the eleven months, the value of $103,855,438 was in articles free of duty, including $18,456,016 Tea and Coffee entered in Bond previous to July 1, and withdrawn during that month, under the Free Tariff, for consumption. For the corresponding eleven months of 1871-72, the Free Goods marketed amounted to $27,089,026.

The amount of Foreign Specie, not included in the above, entered during the eleven months is $6,658,284, against $2,340,410 the previous year.

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed in eleven months were as follows:

July........	$7,357,160	January........	$10,762,626
August........	12,335,157	February........	12,893,638
September........	12,274,737	March........	12,101,275
October........	10,835,391	April........	9,626,491
November........	7,274,100	May........	8,862,528
December........	6,803,157		
Total New-York duties collected........			$118,840,651
Miscellaneous out-port Customs........			4,554,663
Total deposited at New-York........			$123,395,314

The Export Clearances for New-York for the month of May were as follows:

	May, 1873.	May, 1872.
Domestic produce........	$24,754,461	$14,746 837
Foreign re exports........	1,498,565	1,134,110
Gold and silver........	2,943,583	14,850,556
Total May clearances........	$29,196,609	$30,731,503

The exports of all descriptions for the eleven months of the Fiscal Year compare as follows:

	1872-73. July 1 to May 31.	1871-72. July 1 to May 31.
Domestic produce........	$225,211,004	$196,681,820
Foreign re-exports........	10,234,365	9,289,393
Gold and silver........	56,0 7,431	46,887,621
Total eleven months........	$301,452,800	$252,858,834

The sales of Gold to-day were a fraction higher than yesterday. 116@116⅛@116⅛@115⅞@116 ℔ cent. The rates for Exchange on London, on actual transactions, were 110 ℔ cent., Sight Bills, and 109½ ℔ cent., 60 days.

Money is 5@6 ℔ cent. on call loan among the Brokers, and 6½@7 ℔ cent. for Discounts on prime Mercantile paper.

On the Stock Exchange, the speculation was *Bearish*, and the special Stocks of attack were Western Telegraph, Union Pacific and Pacific Mail. The impression against Western Telegraph was not conspicuous, the sales of Union Pacific were 1½@2 ℔ cent. lower than yesterday, and of Pacific Mail 1 ℔ cent. lower. The Western Roads were generally weak, and St. Paul, C., C. and Indiana Central, and Ohio sold down ½@1 ℔ cent. from the last figures of Tuesday.

In the Afternoon the market was generally steady, and the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday Afternoon:

Closing Quotations—JUNE 18.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s........	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and November.	117⅛	117⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July..	121⅛	121⅛
American Gold........	115⅞	116
Bills on London, 60 days........	109½	109½
N. Y. Central and Hudson........	101⅛	101⅛
Chicago and Rock Island........	109⅛	108⅞
Pacific Mail........	39⅛	38⅞
St. Paul Preferred........	72	71½
St. Paul Common........	52	51½
Ohio and Mississippi........	38⅜	37⅞
Western Union Telegraph........	85⅛	85⅛
Erie........	64	63
Union Pacific........	27	24⅞
Lake Shore........	92⅛	92⅛
C. C., and Indiana Central........	28⅛	29⅛
Toledo and Wabash........	67⅛	67
Harlem........	130	130

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873.

Gold receipts........	$1,158,064 57
Gold payments........	2,911,280 75
Gold balance........	41,610,659 26
Currency receipts........	819,836 24
Currency payments........	384,635 83
Currency balance........	24,063,233 10
Canceled coin certificates sent to Washington........	327,000 00
Customs........	301,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ℔ cent. reg., '81....116¼	5-20 coup., n. i., '65....119⅜
6 ℔ cent. coup., '81....122⅛	5-20 reg., '67....115⅜
5-20 reg., '62....116⅛	5-20 coup., '67....121⅛
5-20 coup., '62....116⅛	5-20 reg., '68....115⅛
5-20 reg., '64....116⅛	5-20 coup., '68....120⅛
5-20 coup., '64....116⅛	10-40 reg....112⅜
5-20 reg., '65....116⅛	10-40 coup....113⅜
5-20 coup., '65....117⅛	5s, coup., '81....114⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....115⅛	6s, Currency....114⅜

The following bids were made to-day at the Exchange Board for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York........135	Bank of the Republic.110
Manhattan........152	Bank of N. America.104
Merchants'........121	Hanover........107½
Mechanics'........136	Irving........126
Union........133¾	Metropolitan........135½
City........255	Nassau........101
Phenix........99½	Shoe and Leather....150
Mechanics' & Traders'125	Continental........80
Gallatin National....122	Commonwealth........85
Merchants' Exchange 89	Park........150
Leather Manufact'rs'150	Fourth National....113½
State of New-York...110½	Ninth National....104½
Commerce........116½	Oriental........175
Mechanics' Bank. Ass.100	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass. 75
Mercantile........132	German American...102½

The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Seven ℔ cent.*, payable on demand.

Messrs. George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-street, will pay the First of July interest on the New-York Midland and the New-Jersey Midland Roads.

The Park Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ℔ cent.*, payable July 1.

The Shoe and Leather Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ℔ cent.*, payable July 1.

The Treasurer of the Atlantic and Great Western Road advertises that he will pay the First of July Coupon on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company at No. 74 Wall-street.

The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ℔ cent.*, payable July 1.

It is notified to the Stock Exchange that the Capital Stock of the Bloomsbury, Pennsylvania, Road, $3,500,000, is to be added to the Capital of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company.

The Treasury bought to-day $500,000 United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund at 115.59@115.62 ℔ cent. and accrued Interest, out of an offering of $891,500.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NVESTMENT BONDS

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company having determined to close its 7.30 First Mortgage Gold Loan at an aggregate not exceeding thirty million dollars, and thereafter to pay no higher rate of interest than 6 per cent. on further issues of its bonds, *the limited remainder of the 7 3-10 loan is now being disposed of* through the usual agencies.

As the bonds of this issue are made receivable in payment for the Company's lands at 1.10, they are in constant and increasing demand for this purpose, and will continue to be after the loan is closed—a fact which much enhances their value and attractiveness as an investment.

The Company now has more than 500 miles of its road built and in operation, including the entire Eastern Division connecting Lake Superior and the navigation of the Missouri River; it has earned title to nearly ten million acres of its land grant, and sales of lands have thus far averaged $5 66 per acre.

All marketable securities are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics.

JAY COOKE & CO.
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.
Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances. Collections made.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The Domestic Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company will soon determine the location and commence the erection of new buildings, with accommodations for two thousand men, for the manufacture of DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES. Corporations or individuals wishing to communicate with the company in regard to this matter will please address

DAVID BLAKE,
President.

Union-Square,
New-York, June 13, 1873.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 18, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Cotton, bales........	3,367	Moss, bales........	21
Ashes, pkgs........	30	Resin, bbls........	5,148
Bees-wax, pkgs........	2	Spirits Turp., bbls...	811
Copper, bbls........	179	Leather, sides........	5,799
Copper, cakes........	1,019	Oil-cake, pkgs........	110
Dried Fruit, pkgs........	107	Butter, pkgs........	2,807
Eggs, bbls........	1,987	Cheese, pkgs........	11,502
Flour, bbls........	9,891	Beef, pkgs........	60
Meal, bags........	545	Cut-meats, pkgs........	1,260
Wheat, bushels........	93,905	Lard, tcs........	624
Corn, bushels........	69,597	Tallow, pkgs........	295
Oats, bushels........	36,100	Stearine, pkgs........	86
Malt, bushels........	4,400	Grease, pkgs........	12
Peas, bushels........	300	Starch, pkgs........	413
Flaxseed, bags........	100	Pea-nuts, bags........	756
Hemp, bales........	40	Rice, pkgs........	25
Hops, bales........	22	Tobacco, hhds........	763
Hides, No........	862	Tobacco, pkgs........	839
Hides, bales........	162	Wool, bales........	201
Skins, bales........	92	Whisky, bbls........	813

BEES-WAX—Has been slow of sale, with Yellow quoted at 34c.@35½c.

BRICKS—Have been quoted as before, on a moderate demand for the leading kinds.

CANDLES—Have been dull and nominally unchanged, including Adamantine, 16 ounces, at 19c.@20c.; Paraffine, 32c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ℔ lb.

COAL—Has been moderately active and firm as to prices, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted firm at $20@$22; do. Gas do. at $16@$18; Newcastle at $12 50; Anthracite, from yard, $5@$6 25 ℔ ton.

COFFEE—Steady, but quiet; 300 bags Costa Rica and 200 bags San Domingo sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quite dull for early delivery, and prices have been quoted irregular and nominal; 1,325 bales sold, including 764 bales to shippers, 307 bales to spinners, and 254 bales to speculators. There has been a moderately active movement noted for forward delivery, with prices on contracts for the later months quoted up 3-16c.@¼c. ℔ lb., closing, however, less firmly. Sales since our last of 13,000 bales, of which 2,600 bales last evening, and 10,400 bales to-day, with 3,800 bales more at the calls, closing less buoyantly with June contracts at 20⅛c.; July, 20⅜c.; August, 20 13-16c.@20⅞c.; September, 19 7-16c.@19½c.; October, 18⅜c.; November, 18⅛c.; December, 18⅜c. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,367 bales, including 135 bales from Wilmington, 2,305 bales from Savannah, 138 bales from Norfolk, 531 bales from Charleston, 258 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,526 bales, and thus far this week 14,454 bales, against 12,525 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 3,457,661 bales, against 2,647,048 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary........	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Good Ordinary........	18	18	18	18
Strict Good Ordinary........	19	19	19	19
Low Middling........	20	20	20	20
Middling........	21	21	21	21
Good Middling........	23	23	23	23

FISH—The demand has been fair for the leading kinds, with Dry Cod quoted steady at $6@$6 50 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $15@$16 50; No. 3 at $9 25@$10 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at $22@$25 for Scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered freely, and again generally quoted easier in price, on a restricted business, closing irregularly. Low Western Extras pressed for sale. Desirable lots of State Extras not plenty. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,700 bbls., all told, including inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, at $4 30@$5 60, chiefly at $5@$5 25, for fair to good; inferior to good Extra State, $6 35@$6 75, chiefly $6 50@$6 65; good to very fancy do., $6 75@$7 85, chiefly at $6 90@$7 25; very poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 20@$6 45; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 30@$6 80 ℔ bbl., and trade and family extras at proportionate rates.... Southern Flour dull and weak within the previous range: 550 bbls. sold.... Rye Flour drooping; demand moderate: 490 bbls. sold, chiefly fair to good Superfine, at $5 25@$5 50 ℔ bbl.... Corn-meal steady; sales, 800 bbls., chiefly at $3 30@$3 35 for Western Yellow, and $3 60 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered with reserve for both prompt and forward delivery, and quoted a shade higher on, however, a restricted business, mostly for shipment, though the want of freight room has been against the outward movement. Winter continued dull and unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 79,000 bushels, at $1 52@$1 52½ for fair to very good No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, with strictly prime held higher and offered quite sparingly; $1 53 for choice do., car lots; $1 50@$1 51 for good to choice No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 43, in part, for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 40@$1 45 for No. 3 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring; $1 22½@$1 38 for rejected and inferior Spring; $1 69@$1 70 for Amber Western, and $1 62@$1 65 for Red do., (Winter,) car lots. For forward delivery, sales were reported of 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, all July, at $1 48, and 16,000 bushels do., last half of July, at $1 49 ℔ bushel, the general market closing firm.... Corn has been in less request, and quoted weaker as to prices; little prime stock available. Sales have been reported since our last of 83,000 bushels at 50c.@53c. for ordinary to very good steamer grades of New Mixed Western, chiefly at 51c. for fair average stock; 55c. for prime do., a few carloads; 41c.@49c. for hot, damp, and inferior do.; 62c.@63c. for very choice, dry do., car stock; 64c.@65c. for small lots of Yellow do.; and 65c., in store, or 67½c. afloat, for choice old Mixed Western, blowed and screened, (about 5,000 bushels,) for local use.... Rye heavy; offerings fair, chiefly to arrive; demand moderate, mostly for shipment; 8,000 bushels Western, here, and 16,000 bushels do., to arrive, reported sold at 85c.... Barley and Barley-malt dull and nominal.... Oats have been quite moderately dealt in, at about former rates, sales having been reported of 57,000 bushels at 40c.@43c. for new Mixed Western; 40c.@42c. for new Black do.; 45c.@48c. for new White do.... Hay, Straw, and Feed essentially unchanged.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales 200 rolls Domestic at 13¾c.; market quiet.

HEMP—Jute Butts sold to the extent of 2,200 bales at 1⅝c.@1¾c., and of Jute Rejections, 350 bales changed hands at 2⅛c., currency; market unchanged.

HIDES—There has been comparatively little inquiry for stock since our last, and the purchases have been mostly of small lots, with the advantage as to price rather in favor of buyers. We quote Dry Hides thus: Buenos Ayres, 21@24 lbs., 25c.@25½c.; Buenos Ayres, 26@30 lbs., 25c., B. A. and E. R. Seconds, 21@23 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 25c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 23c.; California, 22@25 lbs., 23c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@21 lbs., 20½c.@21c., as they run; Texas Rough, 20@25 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Western, 20@25 lbs., 18c.; Southern, 14@16 lbs., 16c.@18c., currency. Dry-salted Hides, thus: Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 16c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 18c., gold, as the run; Southern and Western, 20@23 lbs., 17c.@18c., currency. Wet-salted Hides thus: Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 14c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 14c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 12c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 12½c.@13c.; Texas, 50@75 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Texas Kips, 20@23 lbs., 14c.@15c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 11¼c.@11½c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@50 lbs., 10c.@10½c., currency. Upper Leather Hides thus: Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 27c.@27½c., gold, selected; Mexican Kips, 10@12 lbs., 23c.@24c.; Texas Rough Kips, 8@11 lbs., 18c.@20c., currency. East India Hides—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 16c.@17c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 13c.@13½c., gold.

HOPS—Have been in quite moderate request, since our last, with New-York, growth 1872, quoted steady at 40c.@50c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 35c.@45c.; Western, growth 1872, 35c.@45c.; crop of 1870, 12c.@18c.; old olds, 10c.@15c.; Bavarian, 40c.@50c.; English, 30c.@40c.; Belgian at 25c.@30c. ℔ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—There has been a comparatively fair inquiry noted for the leading articles within our former range.

LEATHER—Has been quite moderately dealt in, and quoted rather weak as to price. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28½c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@26c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@21c.; Hemlock, Rough, 33c.@38c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Light, 40c.@42c.; Union Bellies, 18c.@22c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 35c.@37c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c.; currency, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Steady, though not active; sales reported to-day, 550 hhds. Cuba, at about 30c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair demand at firm prices, with sales, since our last, of 1,700 bbls. Strained, part at $3; 380 bbls. No. 2 at $3 10@$3 30 ℔ 280 lbs. And at Wilmington, 1,700 bbls. No. 2 on private terms.... Nothing new in Tar.... Spirits Turpentine quoted rather stronger in price, on a fair inquiry; sales, 250 bbls. Merchantable at 45½c., and 263 bbls., New-York pkgs., at 46c. ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been more active, but at lower figures: sales 4,600 bbls., June options, at 8⅜c.@8⅝c., closing at 8⅝c.; and 4,250 bbls., part Western delivery, at equal to 8⅝c. here.... Refined lower, and more freely offered, leading to an active movement, sales having been reported of 3,000 bbls., July and early August delivery, at equal to 19½c.; 5,000 bbls., August, at 19¾c.; 53,000 bbls., September, at 19¾c.; and 23,000 bbls., August and September, at 19¾c., with early deliveries quoted at 19½c.@19⅝c. At Philadelphia, Refined quoted at 19⅝c., on a dull market.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 24½c.@25c.; and Naphtha about as last quoted.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered more freely and quoted easier in price, on a limited demand for early delivery, with sales reported of only 175 bbls. new Western Mess at $16 87½@$17, chiefly at $16 87½; small lots of old do. at $16@$16 25; and Extra Prime at $13 75. For forward delivery there has been a moderate movement, but at reduced prices, with sales reported of 1,250 bbls. new Western Mess, July options at $16 87½@$17, closing at $16 87½; and 500 bbls. do., August, at $17.... City Dressed Hogs in request at 6⅝c.@7⅛c.... Cut-meats held firmly, but quiet, with sales reported of 15 boxes Short-cut Hams, 20 lbs., at 10½c.; 2,000 Pickled Hams, in bulk, 13 lbs., at 12¾c.; 850 fresh Hams, at 11⅝c.@12c.; 1,500 Pickled Shoulders, at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; 900 fresh Shoulders, at 7½c.; 9,500 lbs. Bellies, at 8¾c.@9c.; 400 fresh Bellies at 8⅝c., and sundry small lots of Smoked Meats, in bulk, at former rates.... Bacon quiet at about previous figures; sales, 125 boxes Long Clear, part at 8¼c., with fancy at 8½c.; 450 boxes Short Clear at 8⅛c.@8⅜c., and 25 boxes Short Rib at 8⅛c. Also, 250 boxes Short Clear, December option, at 8¾c.... Lard has been held more firmly, with a moderate inquiry noted. Sales have been reported for early delivery of small lots of Western Steam at 8⅞c.@8 15-16c.; 100 tcs. Western Kettle at 9¼c.; 225 tcs. City Steam at 8⅜c., and 50 bbls. No. 1 at 7⅛c. And for forward delivery sales were made of 500 bbls. Western Steam, July options, at 9 1-16c.@9⅛c., closing at 9⅛c.; 250 tcs. do., August, at 9 5-16c., and 750 tcs. do., September, at 9 7-16c.@9½c., closing at 9½c. And for prompt delivery at the West 500 tcs. do. at 8⅛c. cash.... Beef, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted.

SALT—Has been very moderately sought after, with Liverpool Ground quoted somewhat nominal at $1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 50@$3 50, from store; Turk's Island at 35c.@40c. ℔ bushel; Syracuse Ground at $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled at $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 45c.

SALTPETRE—Continues very quiet at 7c.@7¼c., gold, ℔ lb.

SEEDS—The demand has been limited for all kinds on the basis of previous quotations, including Clover within the range of from 8¼c.@9c. ℔ lb. for common to choice; Rough Flax at from $2 35@$2 50; Timothy at $4 25@$4 40, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 60@$2 65, gold, ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Have been rather sparingly dealt in at about former figures.

SOAP—Has been salable and steady, including Castile at 9¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Have been in moderate request, in a jobbing way, with Mace quoted at $1 20@$1 25; No. 1 Nutmegs at 97½c.@$1; Cassia at 26c.; Cloves at 26c.@26½c.; East India Pepper at 19c.@20¼c.; Pimento at 11¼c.; Ginger at 10c.@11¼c. ℔ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw quoted about steady, as in our last, with a moderate call noted. Sales — hhds. and — boxes, including 440 hhds. about strict fair to fully good fair refining Cuba, at 7⅞c.@8c.; 45 hhds. Martinique at 7c.; 25 hhds. Porto Rico Grocery at 9¼c.; 9 hhds. Demerara at 10c.; 4,150 boxes Centrifugal, chiefly at 9⅛c., and 304 boxes Molasses Sugar at 7c., (the latter transaction mentioned in our last as rumored, but not then confirmed.) Refined rather quiet at former rates.

TALLOW, &c—Tallow quiet and favoring buyers. Sales, 54,000 lbs., at from 8⅜c.@8⅝c. for good to prime. Of Stearine 40 hhds. prime sold on private terms, and 50,000 do., in tierces, July option, at 9⅜c.

WHISKY—Easier; 300 bbls. sold at 93½c., and 50 bbls. at 93c.

WOOL—Dealings in all kinds of stock have been very limited, since our last. Desirable lots of domestic product have been offered quite sparingly, and holders have been firm in their views, checking operations in both fleece and pulled, the purchases of which have been confined to the few lots wanted for prompt use on the basis of previous quotations. In foreign product, the transactions have been unimportant, and values quoted rather weak and irregular, in view of the comparatively liberal supplies available. The Boston *Shipping List* of this morning says: "The market for Wool is steady and firm, with a fair demand from manufacturers. Our stock of fleece is now more reduced than at any previous year at this season, and it is at most but a few hundred thousand pounds. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are selling at 50c.@55c.; and the latter price buys the best lots on the market, including XX and above. Western, Wisconsin, and Michigan fleeces range from 45c.@50c., and are in demand at these figures. Early receipts of new fleece will meet with a ready sale at full current rates. Good super and X pulled sells at 45c.@50c., and choice and fancy lots at an advance on this figure. Supplies of California Wool are sold close up at prices ranging from 25c.@35c. for Spring, the latter price for choice Northern. In foreign no movement of importance."

FREIGHTS—A good inquiry prevailed for Grain room, which was scarce and held with increasing confidence. Vessels for the Petroleum trade in request, but the light offerings of suitable tonnage, and very full claims of ship-owners, impeded business. Market otherwise unaltered.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, steamer of June 25, and 16,000 bushels do., steamer of June 28, at 11¼d. ℔ 56 lbs.; 100 tcs. Pork on private terms; 25 tcs. Beef at 8s. ℔ tc. Also, an American ship, 1,764 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, reported at 80s.... For London, by steam, equal to 56,000 bushels Grain, forward shipments, in bulk, at 12½d.@13d.; 8,000 bushels do., in bags, at 13½d. ℔ bushel; 44 ceroons Merchandise at 5s. 6d.; 185 pkgs. do., part at 32s. 6d., measurement; 50 bbls. Pork at 6s. ℔ bbl.; 300 half-chests, Tea at 30s.... For Glasgow, by steam, 1,200 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 32,000 bushels Grain at 12d. ℔ bushel; 150 bales Hair at 50s.; 200 hhds. Tallow at 37s. 6d., which should have been the quotation in our last. ....For Lynn, a Norwegian brig, about 230 tons, with Oil-cake from Philadelphia, at 36s.... For Cork orders, a British bark, 535 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 9s.; another, 372 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters do., at 9s. ℔ quarter; a Norwegian brig, 228 tons, with general cargo, reported from Boston, on private terms; an American ship, 794 tons, with Wheat, reported from Portland, Oregon, on private terms.... For Bristol, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 13½d. ℔ bushel.... For Antwerp, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 13d. ℔ bushel; 40 hhds. and 100 cases Tobacco at 50s. and 35s.; and, by steam, 100 hhds. and 200 cases Tobacco on private terms.... For Bremen, by steam, 700 bales Cotton at ⅝c. ℔ lb.; 500 tcs. Lard at 40s. ℔ ton; 48 hhds. Tobacco and 220 pkgs. Merchandise at full market rates.... For Rotterdam, by steam, 700 bbls. Flour at 5s. ℔ bbl; 25 bbls. Beef and 250 boxes Extract Logwood, on private terms.... For the Continent, an American bark, 384 tons, with about 2,400 bbls. Naphtha, from Philadelphia, at 8s. ℔ bbl.... For Havre or Bordeaux, an American bark, 451 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Naphtha at 7s. 3d. ℔ bbl.... For a British port direct, a British brig, 250 tons, (to arrive from an outport,) hence with about 1,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 7s. ℔ bbl.... For Genoa, a ship, (to arrive,) chiefly with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans at 1¼c. ℔ lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 18, 1873.

Trade in Beeves on this forenoon was very small and slow, scarcely any lots having been cleared off at noon; prices ranged from 9c.@12c. ℔ lb.; weights on estimate from 5½ cwt. to 7 cwt. Milch Cows still more slow of sale; prices from $35@$75 ℔ head; quality from poor to fair. Veals continue active, from 8½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.; coarse grass Calves from 4c.@6c. ℔ lb. Sheep slow, from 5¼c.@6½c. ℔ lb.; Lambs from 9c.@12½c. ℔ lb.; quality of Sheep to hand coarse, Lambs fair. Trade in Hogs opened brisk; 3 cars of live Hogs sold from $5 56¼@$5 62½@$5 70 ℔ cwt.; City dressed from 6⅛c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

SALES.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market, Judd & Buckingham sold 221 Sheep, weight 17,930 lbs., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 234 Sheep, weight 18,300 lbs., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 251 Sheep, weight 21,470 lbs., at 5⅝c. ℔ lb. J. W. Hague & Co. sold 88 grass Calves, weight 11,540 lbs., at 4c. ℔ lb.; 41 Veals, weight 5,595 lbs., at 8¼c. ℔ lb.; 39 Veals, weight 5,270 lbs., at 8¾c. ℔ lb.; 20 Veals, weight 3,030 lbs., at 9c. ℔ lb.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, Hume & Elliott sold 145 Sheep, weight 9,620 lbs., at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 140 Sheep, weight 11,765 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 213 Sheep, weight 21,080 lbs., at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 363 Lambs, weight 20,220 lbs., at 9c. ℔ lb.; 132 Lambs, weight 6,400 lbs., at 10¼c. ℔ lb.; 83 Lambs, weight 4,895 lbs., at 11c. ℔ lb.; 20 Lambs, weight 1,020 lbs., at 11½c. ℔ lb.; 12 Lambs, weight 710 lbs., at 12½c. ℔ lb.; 4 grass Calves, weight 695 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 20 Veals, weight 3,070 lbs., at 8½c. ℔ lb.; 16 Veals, weight 2,600 lbs., at 9c. ℔ lb.; 18 Veals, weight 2,730 lbs., at 9¼c. ℔ lb.; 17 Veals, weight 3,110 lbs., at 9½c. ℔ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards, for yesterday and to-day, 1,093 Sheep and Lambs, 42 Cows, 266 Veals, 1 Bull.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards, for yesterday and to-day, 5,647 Hogs, 191 Veals.

Arrivals due for to-morrow, at Weehawken Yards, 40 cars of horned Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 18.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 42 cars reported to arrive, 1,037 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,279 head, or 487 cars, against 458 cars for the same time last week; market lively at strong yesterday's prices; attendance of Eastern and country buyers was good; the late arrivals of stock were of a better quality; one choice lot of Iowa Steers, averaging 1,536 lbs., brought $6 75; about 1,700 head were disposed of; sales, 750 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,031 to 1,428 lbs., at $5 40@$6 37½; 27 Illinois Cows and Heifers, ranging from 986 to 1,029 lbs., at $4 65@$5; 20 Illinois Stockers, averaging 975 lbs., at $5 65; 113 Illinois Stillers, averaging 1,033 lbs., at $5 35; 20 Texas Steers, averaging 963 lbs., at $4 50; 93 Iowa Steers, ranging from 1,225 to 1,636 lbs., at $5 90@$6 75; 78 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,129 to 1,174 lbs., at $5 85; 24 Ohio Cows, averaging 818 lbs., at $4 15; 20 Michigan Stockers, averaging 945 lbs., at $4 75; 248 Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,159 to 1,348 lbs., at $5 65@$6 15; 38 Indiana Steers, averaging 1,230 lbs., at $5 35. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,200 head, against 10,600 head last week; market heavy, with but little doing; buyers and sellers widely apart; holders asking ¼c. above last week's closing prices; sales, 444 Ohio Clipped Sheep, ranging from 88 to 102 lbs., at $5 25@$5 37½; 105 State Clipped Sheep, averaging 66 lbs., at $3 90@$78; Illinois Wooled Sheep, averaging 84 lbs., at $6 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 8,500, against 18,300 for last week; market dragged at about 10c ℔ cwt. decline from yesterday's rates; prices ruled at $5 25@$5 30; sales, 242 Illinois Hogs, ranging from 181 to 190 lbs., at $5 25@$5 30; 115 Missouri Hogs, averaging 244 lbs., at $5 25; 125 Indiana Hogs, averaging 199 lbs., at $5 25.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; market moderately active; prices unchanged; sales of fair to choice shipping Steers at $5@$6 90; good butchers' Cows, $4@$4 25; extra Steers, $6; shipments, 2,600. Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; market opened fairly active, but under a heavy run declined 20c.@25c., and ruled quiet at a range of $4 2?@$4 75; the most of the sales were of good to choice at $4 25@$4 50, closing weak; shipments, nearly 7,000. Sheep dull and unchanged; receipts, 914.

WATERTOWN, Mass., June 18.—In the Watertown Cattle market, yesterday, the receipts of beef Cattle were 1,672 head. There was a fair demand for choice Cattle, the prices for which did not vary much from last week, but the sales for lower grades fell off; sales of choice at $10@$10 25; extra, $9@$9 25; first quality, $8@$8 75; second quality, $6@$7 50; third quality, $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,500 head; the market was inactive, and prices declined full ¼c. ℔ lb.; sales of Wool Sheep at $3@$4, cash; extra, $4 50@$7 50; Spring Lambs, $5@8.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 18—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92½; 1867s, 92¼; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 89½. Erie Railway Shares, 50.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 49¾.

5 P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92¾.

FRANKFORT, June 18.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 95 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, June 18—A. M.—Rentes opened at 55f. 80c.

LIVERPOOL, June 18—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.@9d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.@9¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable in June, at 8 13-16d.; from the same ports, deliverable August and September, at 9d., and from New-Orleans, deliverable in June, at 9d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 39s. ℔ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, June 18—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed steady. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Of the sales, 7,500 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston during May at 9d. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 14⅞d.@15d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, June 18—Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 35s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS—ALBANY, June 18.—The following is the Calendar of the Commission of Appeals for June 19: Nos. 149, 104, 161, 152, 16, 18½, 25½, 49, 107, 150, 142, 143, 102, 112, 113.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—459½, Montgomery vs. Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; 2505, Learned vs. Ryder; 879½, Van Riper vs. Tweed, Jr.; 2747, Brown et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; 557, Barnes et al. vs. O'Brien et al.; 669, Claflin vs. Wolfsbonck et al.; 1043, Hart vs. Taylor et al.; 2677, Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.; 421, Newman vs. Goddard; 487, Covert et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 601, Wood vs. The Erie Railway Company; 1011½, Rusk vs. Marston; 801, White vs. Pettigrew; 843, Conklin vs. Woodworth, et al.; 1382, Duryea vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1905, Boyd vs. Merritt; 145½, McFarland vs. Lydecker; 337½, Spratts vs. Amsinck et al.; 823½, Rigney vs. Hintermeister; 991, Wood vs. Healy et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—1664½, Harrington vs. Gomperts; 980, Branigan vs. Fox; 1086, Wellenberger et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 844½, Jones vs. Griswold; 2627, The Bowery National Bank vs. The Mayor; 109, Klink vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 1164, Wayland et al. vs. Tyson; 712, Spring vs. Flanders; 2681, Vandervoort vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2234, Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.; 996, Moore vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2498, Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2490, Black vs. The Mayor, &c.; 428, Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2510, Freland vs. Grogan; 376, Hartman vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 1220, Healy vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2254, Hallowell vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2612, McBride vs. McBride et al.; 2686, Maglin vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—17, Casserly, Receiver, vs. Manners et al.; 24, Huebach vs. The New-York Shuttle Sewing-machine Company; 40, Murphy vs. Green, Controller; 45, Tenth National Bank vs. Green, Controller; 44, Tenth National Bank vs. The Board of Apportionment; 78, Williamson vs. Mason; 79, Strasberger vs. Fisk; 94, Ayer vs. Conant et al.; 100, Davison vs. McCabe; 702, Chamberlain vs. Dodge; 106, Cobanks vs. Wells; 115, Gilbert vs. Coburn et al.; 117, Matthews vs. The Mayor, &c.; 120, Spratts vs. Amsinck et al.; 129, New-Orleans, M. & F. Railroad Company vs. von Hoffman; 140, Jennies vs. Jennies; 152, Percy vs. Wood; 154, Guile vs. Guile; 155, Carmoney et al. vs. Norris et al. Call 158—Beaumont vs. Beaumont.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2159, Crowther vs. Ferguson; 2161, Curry vs. Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; 2253, Blewitt vs. Baker; 2097, Hahn vs. Stern; 2205, Falk et al. vs. Abenheim; 1231, Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 41, Willich et al. vs. Wood et al.; 1893, Watson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.; 137, Sharpe vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 2251, Thorn et al. vs. Feigman; 2041, Tozer vs. The New-York, Harlem and Hudson River Railroad Company; 2191, King et al. vs. Hennessey et al.; 241, Wagener vs. Boocock; 1871, Cammeyer et al. vs. Hamilton et al.; 131, Estes vs. Luyster.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2026, Romertze vs. The East River National Bank; 1288, Bailey vs. Griswold et al.; 1140, Roemmelt vs. Wolf; 1596, King vs. Wise; 1328, Cassidy vs. Wolff; 2540, Barnes vs. Miller; 2617, McGrath vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2618, Same vs. Same; 2619, Pettigrew vs. The Mayor, &c.; 52, Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 2082, Drennen vs. Bruss; 2060, Dankel vs. Goodkind; 1876, Schreiber vs. Schmaelzein; 1976, The Crescent City Bank vs. Matthews; 2044, Raltrzen vs. Weinecke.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—48, Coffin vs. Griswold.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2396, Foley, Administratrix, vs. The Mayor, &c.; 45, Fogg et al. vs. Gilmore; 1494, Fitzgerald vs. Maitland; 1490, Patten vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1469, Havemeyer vs. Havemeyer; 667, Pollock vs. Lilienthal; 2011, Mower vs. Dailey; 2012, Same vs. Same; 1551, Coughlin, Administratrix, vs. Third-avenue Railroad Company; 3234, Jones vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 3389, Cumming vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1012, Merchant vs. Horgan; 2282, Edwards vs. Baker; 1685, Smith vs. Morgan; 1908, Osborne vs. Rechten.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Same Calendar as yesterday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Howland, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2210, Brown vs. Marshal; 1781, Stewart vs. Brown; 696, Helfenstein vs. De Seinen; 1806, Moore vs. Dou; 2376, Matthews vs. Welsh; 1618, White vs. Nickerson; 2420, Birmingham National Bank vs. Many; 1094, Tupper vs. Styles; 1287, Holsworth vs. Low; 2322, Reeves vs. Dailey; 2122, Lutkin vs. Lombard; 1544, Tucker vs. De Ruyter; 2740, Lippe vs. Longstaff; 1878, Nordlinger vs. Kerneman; 2416, Murray vs. Sacia; 2634, Martin vs. Geisinger; 2358, Blenberen vs. Reffel; 2684, Boyd vs. O'Connell.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1473, Hassey vs. Wildprett; 1093, Gutzer vs. Walsh; 2398, Freeman vs. Marshall Collar Company; 2433, Van Senschoten vs. Lockwood; 2437, Besendahl vs. Peysen; 2065, Jones vs. Lombardo; 2227, Alsbig vs. Suffern; 2396, Peck vs. Beecher; 2747, Ghett vs. Farrell; 2611, Seaman vs. Weeks; 2401, Bischoff vs. Pierce; 1067, Brennan vs. Richards; 2015, Mandook vs. Flock; 2447, Marrfaro vs. Freeman; 2449, Smith vs. Bruder.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2314, Sauerweinn vs. Burdeet; 2343, Brown vs. Levien; 2293, Chapin vs. Johnston; 1804, Jakigan vs. Cody; 2332, Pladwell vs. Fox; 2400, Barr vs. Williams; 1871, Morchutz vs. Dailey; 2116, Harricott vs. Post; 2134, Wilson vs. Hawkins; 774, Simon vs. Forse; 557, Mallory vs. Brennen; 1369, Carpenter vs. Sutherland; 2730, Kuisman vs. Schwab; 2030, Oliver vs. Solomon; 2652, Steinberg vs. Levy; 1438½, Leybel vs. Deckeo.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of DAVIS & FREEMAN, for the transaction of a banking and stock brokerage business, and have taken the offices recently occupied by Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place.
(Signed) JAMES M. DAVIS,
(of the late firm of Work, Davis & Barton.)
FRANCIS P. FREEMAN.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1873.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A PORTE-MONNAIE NEAR FULTON Market, on Saturday night. The owner may find it at the United States Assay Office, 30 Wall-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—Often sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three type cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evening.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL SUMMER HOUSES, BOARDING-houses, hotels, and private families wishing good help, of all nationalities, in any capacity, City or country, should call at Walker's, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS, highly recommended, constantly found at Mrs. LOWE'S, German Institute, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable Swedish Protestant young woman; understands her business in every branch; is an excellent waitress and thorough chamber-maid; will give best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very neat, tidy, young German girl, who is a very competent chamber-maid; careful, industrious, and very highly recommended to be competent, honest, and a good servant in every respect. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as chamber-maid and seamstress; operates on Willcox & Gibbs' machine; is thoroughly competent, and has two and a half years' City reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE American Protestant woman as chamber-maid and light waiting, or take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer. Call for two days at No. 320 East 34th-st., in store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do chamber-work and mind children; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 238 West 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or would do house-work in a small private family; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 337 East 34th-st. for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chamber-maid, and to assist with washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 1 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private family, as chamber-maid, and to assist in the pantry; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 345 East 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL lately landed, as chamber-maid; would assist at washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 242 East 30th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH girl in an American family; has best City reference. Apply at No. 75 Sullivan-st. for two days.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two thorough servants; will give best City recommendations; last employer can be seen in this City; cook thoroughly understands her work in all branches; meats, poultry, game, fish, soups, bread, biscuits, pastry, &c.; chamber-maid is competent, and an excellent waitress; City or country; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A NICE YOUNG FRENCH woman, who understands perfectly her profession as cook, after an apprenticeship of seventeen years' practice in some of the best families in France, and especially in Paris; one year's reference in New-York. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN; her lady says she is a superior cook and excellent baker; very neat and trustworthy; willing to recommend her; will do coarse washing; can do all kinds of cooking; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A VERY NICE YOUNG WOMAN, capable of all kinds of cooking and baking; can make desserts, cream, jellies, and nice pastries; is thoroughly clean and tidy; can give very satisfactory references; will go to the country. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a respectable Protestant woman, in a private family; has good reference; is willing and obliging, and prefers the country; understands her work thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., (over drug store.)

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family as professed cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to the country for the Summer; can give unquestionable City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 118 Madison-av., corner 30th-st., for two days.

COOK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE, INDUSTRIOUS girl to do cooking or general house-work; is a neat, reliable, and economical servant; a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; highly recommended; City or country. Apply to No. 111 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—IN THE country, by two efficient and trustworthy servants; one as good cook and laundress, the other as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; best of reference. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for her girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or for general house-work; country preferred; private family. Apply at No. 129 Lexington-av., between 12 and 4 o'clock.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, industrious girl; is a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; a respectful, economical, and obliging servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a young girl with an excellent reference in a private family to cook, wash, and iron; City or country. Call at No. 200 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

DOMESTIC HELP of all nationalities, including FRENCH AND GERMAN, constantly on hand at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN. ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer, or assist in Washing.—By a very respectable woman; very good cook and laundress; good references; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a good cook, washer, and ironer, in City or country; good references. Call at No. 83 East Houston-st., near Bowery.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of cooking; meats, pastry, desserts, creams, &c.; best reference from first families. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS thoroughly good cook; understands meats, soups, pastry, and bread; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 342 West 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook in a private family, with kitchen-maid; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 111 West 15th-st., front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as good cook; understands meats, soups, and bread; good reference. Apply at No. 442 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, boning and larding; can be seen at present employer's. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN a private family as first-class cook; two years' good reference. Apply at No. 207 East 36th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A YOUNG, NEAT, and tidy girl, in a private family; has good reference; is willing and obliging; is a good cook and thorough laundress; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., (over drug store.)

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house-work, or as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 127 Norfolk-st., at Mrs. Hild's.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A BRIGHT, INtelligent young girl, lately landed; will be willing to be useful in any capacity where her services may be required, or will act as chamber-maid; can attend rooms and keep them in nice order; will be recommended for honesty, character, &c.; wages moderate. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; prefers going to Newport. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED laundress solicits families or gentlemen's washing to do at home; reliable and prompt. Call or address No. 308 West 23d-st.

NURSE—TO AN INVALID LADY OR AS child's nurse; is competent to take charge of an infant from the birth, and has raised babies on the bottle; has first-class recommendations from her last employer, where she remained nearly four years; has no objections to travel. Can be seen Wednesday and Thursday at No. 732 Greenwich-st., near Perry.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, capable of taking full charge of an infant or growing children; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference; is willing to do as bid. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, who is thoroughly competent to take entire charge of an infant from birth to bring up on bottle; has many years' experience with young children and full management of a nursery; can give many years' City reference. Call at 246 West 16th-st.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—IN A FIRST-class family; has had long experience; competent to take charge of an infant; no objections to go in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 218 West 15th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse; is thoroughly competent and reliable; can take charge of an infant from its birth; has the highest reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—IS accustomed to care of children, young and old; thoroughly understands her business; first-class reference; would like to go into the country. Address No. 20 West 13th-st., first floor, for two days.

NURSE.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR FRENCH girl, who is a competent nurse to growing children; also, a beautiful and capable seamstress; neat, tidy, careful, industrious girl; has the best of references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman, experienced in the care of an infant and grown children; no objection to assist in chamber-work; very best testimonials, and parties can be seen; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY EXPERIENCED AND highly recommended woman; her last lady says that she took the whole care and brought up her twin infants on the bottle to her satisfaction; will nurse invalids, sick or growing children; seamstress, operates, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A VERY REFINED, MIDDLE-aged Protestant Scotch nurse; has twenty years' experience with infants and in care of children; can bring them up on the bottle; is very highly recommended from the best families, in which she has raised children until seven years old. Can be seen at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH Protestant woman as nurse; can give the highest testimonials as to capability, honesty, &c.; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th-av.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION for a French girl as nurse to growing children and for plain sewing. Apply at No. 24 West 17th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young colored woman as seamstress and dressmaker by day; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 245 West 42d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; highly respectable and recommended, two and five years, in her last places; superior waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, setting table in the best style for parties, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS waitress and chamber-maid, or the care of children over two years old; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at her last place, No. 115 West 28th-st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By an English Protestant chamber-maid and waitress, who is willing to assist with the fine washing, in the country; she is a good servant, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant English woman as waitress; is thoroughly competent, and has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

WAITRESS, AND TO ASSIST AT CHAMber-work.—Good recommendations. Apply at present situation, No. 43 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY (TEACHer) a situation as companion to a lady going into the country; would take charge of a small child; first-class references given. Address F. C., Scranton, N. J.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A SMART, INTELLIgent young colored man as coachman and groom, plain gardener, and generally useful man; is neat, reliable, and very industrious; tries to please, and will be highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; PERfectly understands the business; a careful driver; long and satisfactory testimonials from last and former employers for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address C. T., Box No. 243 Times Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands his business; left on account of the family going to Europe; over two years' City reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call on or address for two days J. McK., private stables, No. 32 East 40th-st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—IN COUNtry preferred—By a respectable man who is a good coachman and groom; can also milk, tend garden, mow lawn, &c.; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A steady single man, who is a good driver and groom; also, can do general work about a place, tending garden, lawns, and walks, milking, &c. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED German, with first-class City references as to capability, sobriety, and integrity; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address M. H., coachman, No. 208 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINgle man not afraid to work; thoroughly competent; would not object to a small fruit and vegetable garden; Brooklyn and New-York City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 234 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE (COLORED) man, (private,) who thoroughly understands taking care of horses and driving; will be found willing and obliging; good reference will be given. Call or address, for two days, Merritt, No. 59 Irving-place.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands the business; can produce ten years' very best of City references. Call or address P. M., No. 644 6th-av., harness-store.

FARMER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE married man, a native of Finland; speaks good English; where he can get rooms for his family; thoroughly understands horses and driving; all branches of farm-work, plain gardening, &c.; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER, &c.—BY A SWEDISH MAN ON A farm or gentleman's place; he can do nearly all branches of farm-work; also, milking, care horses, drive, care poultry, &c.; has good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man aged twenty-one years, to care and drive horses, milk, do gardening, mow lawns, and general work about a place; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL FRUIT, flower, and vegetable gardener; understands laying out grounds, &c.; unexceptionable reference. Address F. G., Box No. 240 Times Office.

PORTER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS PORter, or in any capacity in a wholesale or importing house; speaks French, German and English, and able to keep a book; is strong, and not afraid to work. Address M. F., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

PORTER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS PORter, or would make himself useful in any business; is acquainted in the City; good reference given. Address J. V. J., No. 213 7th-av.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM THE country, as porter or watchman; good references. Address X. Y., Box No. 234 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK AND Dairy.—By a North of Ireland Protestant couple; no children; man can care horses, drive, tend garden, do farm-work, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress; can also do house-work, milk, make butter, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO live with a doctor; good reference. Call or address, for two days, S. S., No. 260 West 24th-st.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references, which will bear the strictest investigation, as to his abilities and general character. Address H. C., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address Henry, No. 104 East 40th-st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS waiter in a private family; good City reference. Apply or address A. Newton, No. 18 Gramercy Park, present employer's.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED IN THE OFFICE OF a wholesale drug-store; must reside with his parents, write well, be quick at figures, and be between sixteen and eighteen years old; salary, first year, $250. Call at No. 20 Beekman-st.

SALESMAN.—WANTED, BY A WHOLEsale cloth jobbing house, a salesman, with a good reliable trade. Address Post-office Box No. 2,367.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, SINGLE MAN; must be a careful driver, understanding well the care of horses; a man who is willing to oblige, and can furnish satisfactory references from last employer for sobriety and capability, will find a permanent situation. Address, by letter, Box No. 22, Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson.

WANTED.—A FAMILY, ABOUT LEAVING town for the Summer, want a man and wife, without children, to take charge of the house during their absence; unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 452 West 34th-st.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, IN THE country, near New-York; man as coachman and gardener, wife as cook and laundress; must have good references. Apply at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th-st., on Thursday, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS gardening and mowing; also the management of horse and cow. Apply to E. ASPINALL, No. 76 William-st., between 11th and 12th avs.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER FOR A toilet article. Call at No. 68 East 12th-st.

FURNITURE.

Warren Ward & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SUITES, LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, SHADES, BEDDING, &C.
AT MODERATE PRICES.
Nos. 75 and 77 SPRING-ST., corner CROSBY.

Boughton's PATENT ADJUSTABLE NURSERY GATE and Window Bar, to prevent accidents to children. Will fit any door, window, or stairway. Price from $1 50 to $2 25.
Also, Boughton's PATENT ADJUSTABLE MOSQUITO AND FLY SCREEN; will fit any WINDOW OR DOOR. Price for windows, with netting and fixtures complete, from 30 cents to $4. For doors complete, $2 50 to $5. Sample window screen sent prepaid for 60 cents. Agents wanted. Send stamps for circulars. Address J. AUSTIN & CO., No. 168 Fulton-st., New-York, or J. W. BOUGHTON, No. 1,200 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, sole manufacturer.

ZERO-REFRIGERATOR WITH WAter and butter cooler; best meat and fruit preserver in the world. Send for book.
ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10.—MME. HERMAN IS NOW PREpared to give private lessons or teach classes in her new and improved method of making wax-flowers; it has been pronounced the greatest invention of the day. Mme. HERMAN guarantees that her pupils will learn in the short space of three hours more than they can learn by the old method in three weeks. Terms $10, which includes a bouquet of flowers and a full set of molds and tools, which would cost by the old method $50. Mme. HERMAN will also give lessons in her beautiful art of foliage, which cannot be taught by any artist in this country; made without molds or scissors, and is a perfect representation of the natural leaf.
Mme. HERMAN, No. 113 West 41st-st.

A PARTNER WANTED IN THE PURchase of an established book, stationery, and fancy goods business; a young man of good address, character, and business habits, and some capital and backing. Address H., Partner, (with real name, references, &c.,) Post-office, New-York.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Edith Challis, Mr. D. H. Haikins.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—MADELEINE MOREL.—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MOSA; or, THE GOLDEN FETTERS—Miss Kate Rogers, Mr. Owen Fawcett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—FIDELIA—Little Nell.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—KOOMEE—Mr. Geo. Phillips.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S Concert by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—POPULAR EVENING CONCERTS—Mr. P. I. Eben, conductor.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$15
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The SUNDAY'S EDITION, per annum, postage extra 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $13 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $23; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one Post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Whatever the Credit Mobilier Company may have taken from the Union Pacific Railroad, the coolness of that corporation is unimpaired. The last time the road was inspected it was reported as not completed according to the requirements of the law, and one-half its lands were reserved until the law should be complied with. The company asked that they be given the lands east of the Rocky Mountains, and that the Government, in the language of the late Mr. GREELEY, "go West" for its security. The Government declines this proposition, and thinks its interest will be best served by keeping hold of one-half the lands indicated by the company as most valuable; so it is reserving alternate sections of all land located. Meanwhile the Government offers to make another inspection, but the railroad company does not seem ready for another.

The theory that Gen. GRANT is a dictator and that Congress only registers his decrees, has long been a favorite one with the opposition. Yet it is wholly inconsistent with the facts. Gen. GRANT asked Congress to embody civil service reform in law, but it refused. He asked them to take some action in the Louisiana matter; but it did not. He urged it to pass some measure to facilitate the operation of the Federal laws in Utah; but it omitted to do so. The consequences which the President predicted in the latter case have come about. The courts are substantially at a stand, because legal juries cannot be obtained, and the criminal law of the Territory is as good as void for the time being. Nor is there any apparent remedy available until the opening of Congress.

"Contempt of court" is a very intangible offense, and when a man commits it, or what may be its consequences, are things which "no fellow can find out." Some light may be thrown on the matter as its exists in Indiana by the Supreme Court of that State, which has cited the editors of the Indianapolis *Journal* to show cause why they should not be attached for the offense referred to, in recent comments on a notorious murder case. It is claimed by sane judges, substantially, that the Court may define the law and fix the penalty in this class of cases, which, as the offense concerns only the judges themselves, is certainly an anomaly. If this, indeed, be the privilege of the courts, it is a striking illustration of the subordination of all branches of our Government to public opinion that the privilege has never been seriously abused.

The sanitary authorities of Brooklyn are now busy with a subject which intimately concerns New-York as well, viz., the enforcement of a contract for the removal of offal, dead animals, and night-soil. A contractor by the name of CLARKE had agreed to do this work in a manner properly defined, and pay $800 for the privilege. It is now found by the Health Board that he removes only the bodies of dead horses according to contract, dumps the smaller animals and offal into the Bay, and actually passes all the night-soil through valves in the bottom of a mud-scow into the water at a point in the Wallabout, near the middle of the water front of the city. The Health Board, which has detected CLARKE in an elaborate system of this kind of fraud, will now compel him to perform his contract or pay heavy damages. It cannot move too promptly.

Controversy is invigorating to any project, and that which has been elicited by the letter of Col. CLARK is likely to make the opening of the rifle range at Creedmoor more successful than it would otherwise have been. The objections urged by Col. CLARK against entering into public competition in rifle firing are plausible and apt to find strenuous supporters outside the Seventh Regiment, but it is easy to discover cogent reasons in favor of this project. No one will deny that our militia should be proficient in the use of fire-arms as well as in marching, and it is difficult to see how this proficiency can be acquired without practice. Public competition in firing between the regiments will have the effect of inciting all to pay more attention to this important matter than it has hitherto received, and the general public judgment, therefore, will be that the Creedmoor enterprise is deserving of commendation. The only really forcible objection of Col. CLARK, that the offering of prizes will lead to injurious results, is met by the fact that the character of those who will be admitted to the privileges of Creedmoor will be such that there is little danger that a place for improvement in the use of the rifle will degenerate into a gambling ground.

That the Republican Party in Texas is full of life is amply shown by the call for a State Convention, to meet on the 19th of August, which has just been issued. A strong indictment of the recent corrupt Democratic Legislature is presented to the people, and upon the issues thus made up it should be easy to achieve a decided victory. It is notorious that the Legislature added largely to the public debt, destroyed the credit of the State, and gave away the entire public domain to railroad companies. Such offenses as these are certain not to be forgotten or forgiven by the people, and the Republicans should have no difficulty in attaining success. They have commenced in the right way by repudiating and denouncing such Republican members of the last Legislature as were participants in its offenses against the State. If the campaign is conducted in this spirit the Democrats will not have the opportunity to make laws for Texas next year.

The Local Assessment Problem.

A good deal of misunderstanding and still more misrepresentation prevails in regard to the difficulties arising from the hasty legislation of last session, which stand in the way of meeting the claims of contractors engaged in City work. The repealing clause of the charter was drafted in obvious ignorance of its very wide scope, and was passed without being subjected to anything like careful examination. Among other mischievous effects of this clause, not the least was the repeal of all recent legislation authorizing assessments to be laid upon property-owners to reimburse the City for payments made on account of street improvements. To remedy this fatal blunder, a bill was sent to Albany simply providing for the validity of assessments whose legal authorization had been taken away, and containing, in addition, a few lines intended to prevent the gross abuse of vacating assessments on the ground of technical irregularities, for which the City is made to pay at the rate of at least a million of dollars a year. The bill passed the Senate in its original form, but when it reached the Assembly Committee, the contractors' lobby, then in great force at Albany, scented the opportunity of tacking on to it sundry jobs which could not be put through on their own merits. "This bill," they argued, "is a vital necessity for the City, and must pass; it can be made to carry a good deal of matter which few people will see the drift of, but which will, in due time, inure to our personal profit."

The legal agents of the lobby rather overdid their business, however. The monstrous swindle bound up with the bill was clearly exposed by Mr. DEXTER A. HAWKINS, was repeatedly pointed out in these columns, and was at last sufficiently understood by the honest section of the Legislature to insure its defeat. The bill was thrown over in the closing hours of the Legislature, and with it went the hopes of the stone pavement ring and other cormorants who were awaiting the chance it afforded them of bleeding the City Treasury. With the bill also expired the chance of re-enacting certain essential provisions in regard to assessments which the charter had repealed. Here, then, was the question presented to the Controller at the close of the session. There are a number of contractors employing a few thousand men at present engaged in grading certain streets and avenues in the City. These contractors have made a perfectly valid bargain with the local government, and must, of course, be paid in the manner and at the times stipulated. But these contractors have, in virtue of a long-established though not very defensible usage, been allowed to begin work before the assessments have been collected out of which they must be paid. Now, as heretofore, the practice is being followed of the City raising money on short bonds in anticipation of the payment of assessments. Out of the proceeds of these bonds the contractors can be paid, but how are the bonds to be met when they come due? They are not a legal burden on the general tax-payers, and, in view of the legislation of the session, it is somewhat doubtful whether they would represent a legal obligation on the part of the property-owners to be benefited by the improvements which they are issued to pay.

Before putting out any new assessment bonds, therefore, it was clearly the duty of the Finance Department to see how these obligations were to be met on maturity. Any one who has looked into the mass of legislation on the subject will appreciate the difficulty of the task. Once the general laws of recent years are taken out of the way, as they were in the charter, the inquirer is thrown back into ancient history, and must extend his researches as far back as the beginning of the century. Probably every Legislature since 1800, not to mention a good many before it, has had something to say on the subject of local assessments—repealing, modifying, classifying, and generally making matters more intricate, under pretence of simplifying them. We have no doubt that there is legal authority enough among the mass of half-forgotten statutes to warrant the issue of bonds, and to provide for their payment. The contractors will doubtless be paid, and all the sensational stories about thousands of men being thrown idle will be shown to be as unfounded as they are malicious. Only, it should be distinctly understood that the responsibility for the muddle rests with the Legislature, and that had patriots of the DEERING stamp kept their fingers off the original bill, there would have been neither doubt nor delay about the issue of bonds and the payment of contractors.

The Case of Miss Anthony.

It is difficult to see how the most sincere friends of the "Cause" of women's voting can dissent from the logic, or seriously regret the decision, of Judge HUNT in the case of Miss ANTHONY. It must be remembered that the case does not involve, in the least degree, the merits of the question, Ought women to possess the right of suffrage? It does not relate to the end, but to the means. Any one who is entirely convinced that it is for the highest interest of the community that women should vote, and who also believes the concession of suffrage to women to be demanded by justice, might hesitate a long while before believing that the right should be claimed under the Fourteenth Amendment. Nothing can be more certain than that at no stage of its history was the Fourteenth Amendment intended to confer the right of suffrage upon women. The Congress which proposed the amendment expected no such effect from their proposition. No single one of the thirty State Legislatures which ratified the amendment intended any such result from their action. Finally, no considerable number of the voters by whom the Congress and Legislatures which perfected the amendment were elected, ever seriously thought of establishing or acknowledging the right of women to vote. Nor do we suppose that Miss ANTHONY herself would deny that if any such proposition had come before Congress, or before any one of the State Legislatures, or before the voters generally, in connection with the Fourteenth Amendment, it would have received little or no attention. It is impossible that any one supposes that the amendment would not have been promptly rejected, had it been understood as giving women the suffrage.

Miss ANTHONY believes, however, and has some very respectable legal counsel on her side, that the letter of the amendment does what its authors did not mean it should do, viz.: confer on her sex the right of suffrage. Had Miss ANTHONY'S view been a correct one, and had the Constitution been made the means by which the voters unwittingly defeated their own will, it would be a great mistake for women as a class to accept the unintended grant. They could make no proper use of a power thus obtained, and their own security as members of society would be irrecoverably impaired by the establishment of the fact that a great constitutional change could be made in our country by accident. The feature of our Government which gives it its greatest value is that the laws are in substantial harmony with public opinion. They are so because, if a very powerful public opinion can be created against them, they are changed, and they cannot be changed essentially in any other way. This fact gives them stability. The law is always reasonably certain, and, we may add, reasonably just. It is neither far above nor below the standard of most of those who are required to obey it, and it thus secures to them the greatest attainable security for their rights. But if it could once be demonstrated that the highest and most stable law of all, the Constitution, which is expressly declared to be "supreme," could be altered in its most important regard by a slip of the pen, by ingenious construction of a verbal ambiguity, as the result of pure chance, without any reference to public opinion, without any preparation of the public mind for the vast results involved—if this could be done, the value of the Constitution as an instrument of government would be instantly destroyed. Laws would no longer define or perpetuate rights. They would no longer embody the conservative, nor yield to the progressive, impulses of the public mind. They would cease to be of any use to anybody, but lawyers and sharpers, to those paid for perverting them, and those requiring to have them perverted.

Of course women would suffer as much as men by such a wrench to our system of government. They would probably suffer vastly more, for if we were going back to the good old rule that "they shall get who have the power, and they shall keep who can," the women would hardly gain by the relapse. They ought really, therefore, even if they desire the suffrage, to be thankful that the courts are not likely to give it them on a quibble; that they will only get it, if at all, by the legitimate and recognized methods of changing the law.

Means of Extinguishing Fires.

It was natural that the recent revelations concerning the condition of the Boston Fire Department should be followed by some action upon the part of the insurance companies. The question of taking risks in Boston has become one of great interest to the insurance companies, and yesterday it came up for formal consideration at a meeting of the Underwriters in this City. There was no denial that the Boston Fire Department is lamentably inefficient, and the suggestion was seriously made that unless great improvements are speedily introduced, it would become necessary to ask whether self-protection would not require the refusal of Boston risks in the future. No one, however, was prepared with a remedy, and finally a committee of twenty-five was appointed to confer with the authorities of Boston upon this subject.

This action of the Underwriters should attract general attention, as the matter to which it is directed is one of vital consequence to every community. Almost unparalleled misfortune has made known the deficiency of Boston in the means of fire extinguishment, but it is well understood that very many other places, in fact nearly all our cities and towns, are badly prepared for a conflagration, which is liable to occur at any moment. At the meeting yesterday attention was called to the peril of Atlanta, where the City Council has just refused to provide a supply of water, but the danger is by no means peculiar to that town. Any one who has taken the trouble to read the newspapers has taken note of the destructive fires which are constantly occurring in all parts of the country. Only a few days ago there were several very serious conflagrations in the smaller towns, and in all these cases it is fair to infer the great loss of property was directly due to the lack of means of fire extinguishment. Our towns and villages are, to a large extent, only immense tinder-boxes, being built almost wholly of wood, and it invariably happens that a fire taking in one of these places must be left to exhaust itself.

It is marvelous that a danger which is so constant as that of fire should excite so little attention. There is hardly a household in the whole land, prepared to meet an emergency that may come at any moment, and we have had many lamentable proofs in this City that even in hotels, factories, and other public buildings where the pretense of preparation had been made, such private means were wholly insufficient. Even if there is an abundant supply of water in very many cases, fire gains headway on its amateur combatant, as extinguishing flames is a business to be learned by apprenticeship as much as any other avocation. Hence it happens that private apparatus is rarely efficient, and that in the end the building is destroyed or is saved only by the intervention of the public engines, manned by trained firemen. Numerous cases to prove this fact might be cited, but it is so entirely within the experience of every reader, that such evidence is unnecessary.

The great need of the country at large, then, after providing a proper water supply, is the increase and improvement of the public fire departments. In nearly all our minor towns and villages, the fire establishments, where they have any, are provided with the worthless hand-machines, and are based upon the volunteer system, so that they are chiefly useful for propagating ruffians and vagabonds. A community which can afford to have any public fire apparatus—and none can afford to be without one—can support something better than the valueless machines, which is all most of them possess. No compactly-built town, whatever may be its population, should be without steam fire-engines. These machines are now made of any desired size, so that the first cost is but little more than that of the most inexpensive hand-machines, and the subsequent maintenance costs no more.

As the country generally looks to New-York for the model of a fire department, and there is reason to expect that action in this matter will soon become more general than heretofore, it is the duty of our Commissioners to render our department as nearly perfect as possible. We have lately had two quite serious fires, and the warning they contain should not be neglected. We notice that the Commissioners have taken into consideration the adoption of the new aerial ladder as one means of adding to the efficiency of their force. We can readily see how it can be made of very great service, provided it can be made strong enough to bear the strain to which it is subjected, which one did not do on the occasion of a recent trial. Whatever may be done in this matter, as well as in the general management, should be done only upon full consideration. Our Fire Department has attained such great excellence that extraordinary exertion is required to maintain its prestige.

Cellar Residences.

The accounts given by our reporters in yesterday's issue, of the efforts of the Board of Health to break up the abominable cellar residences in the Fourth Ward, will gladden every one who has an interest in the well-being of the poor, or in the sanitary improvement of the City. The cellar-residences in New-York have been an unmingled disgrace to the City ever since their origin. No city in the civilized world has such filthy and sickly abodes for human beings. They are not places in which any prudent farmer would keep his animals. They are, many of them, beneath the ground, with a small ventilation through the door or single window; some are overflown at certain seasons with water; all abound with rats and vermin, and are pestilential and malarious in the highest degree.

The accounts given by our reporters and by the visitors of benevolent societies at various times, through these columns, of these wretched dens, ought to shock the humanity and the civilization of the City. We heard of one recently in a letter to this journal from a visitor of the Children's Aid Society, which "measured eight feet by twenty-two," was low and dark, and ventilated by a narrow window, filthy in the last degree, and yet this miserable cellar lodged every night some thirty human beings of all ages and both sexes. In Wednesday's report, one cellar is spoken of in James-street whose ceiling is level with the sidewalk, where "the bedding was literally saturated with mud and filth, while the bedsteads were covered with a most filthy kind of green slime," and yet in this cellar were ten beds, and underneath this, in the subcellar, were fifteen more. In another cellar, in Cherry-street, used as a lodging place with eight or ten beds, there was no window or opening, except the door leading up to the sidewalk. Other places in the Fourth Ward were described as being in a similar condition. The First Ward, however, is, perhaps, even worse than the Fourth, as a large part of the cellars are flooded by the high tides, and wharf rats and children struggle for the mastery in the mud and water which fill them. These wretched dens are, as by a natural law, occupied by the most abandoned classes in the community. As some of them are free of rent, and others pay a low rent, hither drift the plucked and penniless gamblers, the worn-out prostitutes, the roving little vagabonds, who sleep any where, the drunken women, who have pawned bedding and clothes for rum, the unsuccessful thieves, the houseless young girls, and all that nameless class who have no home or abiding place in the great City. Sometimes they are let out as a kind of "thieves' lodging-house," and at others they are occupied as the lowest and most abandoned brothels. They are an unmitigated evil and nuisance. The Board of Health has been struggling with them for the past ten years, but has not had nerve enough to make a thorough clearance of them, though they are nests of fever and hot-beds of crime.

The timid action of our Board of Health has been a great contrast to that of most European boards. In a single year the Liverpool authorities turned from twenty to thirty thousand of the poorest class out of their cellars, and forbade them to be occupied henceforth as residences. Even in London no such places are permitted to be occupied by human beings. Neither Dublin nor Glasgow has any such cellar residences as New-York presents, and the worst cities on the continent have not allowed this evil to reach such a depth as we have done here. There are, we suppose, from fifteen to twenty thousand people in New-York living in underground residences. The great proportion of these ought to be at once forced to leave their abodes. They would scatter about in the up-town wards where there is more room, or they would drift off to the country. The City would be healthier for the eviction, the poor themselves would be better off, and both the moral and sanitary condition of the whole community would be raised by such a vigorous measure. The fine weather is the time to carry it out, and when the miserable tenants are once removed, the cellars should be closed and forbidden all human occupancy again under heavy penalties. There is less hardship in such a measure than would appear at first. Great numbers of the tenants would be better off cared for by the public than in their present quarters, while the able-bodied and the virtuous could always find work and a residence anywhere in the neighborhood of the City. We trust that Dr. STEPHEN SMITH and his associates will carry out this reform with the boldness with which they have commenced it, and will not be deterred by the clamors of the vicious classes and their organs.

A Wrathful Wraith.

There is a Louisville person who is involved in marital difficulties of a very peculiar and vexatious character. Some time since his wife, who was about to die, extracted from him a promise that no other woman should ever take her place. Of her motives in so doing it is unnecessary to speak, inasmuch as they can hardly be fathomed without a full knowledge of the circumstances of the case, and as there is really no evidence in proof of the theory that she designed to return after her death for the purpose of further disciplining her husband, and desired to share that duty with no other woman. At all events, she made the request and extorted from him the promise that he would never marry again. This done, she peacefully passed away. At first we may suppose that her husband displayed a proper amount of grief and black crape, but it is beyond doubt that, in a very brief time, he "began to take notice," as nurses phrase it, and showed an evident disposition to violate his contract. A few days since he conclusively proved both his abundant courage and his fickle faithlessness by taking to himself a second wife in the place of her who had apparently ceased from troubling, and permitted him to be at rest.

But retribution was close at hand. On the day of the wedding the wedding-cake was carefully locked up in a vacant room, to preserve it from the depredations of the small boys of the neighborhood. The ceremony ended, the happy pair went in search of the cake, in order to distribute it among such friends as had not the fear of cholera before their eyes. To their horror they found the cake utterly destroyed, and its disintegrated crumbs strewn about the floor. Plainly this was the work of an enemy's hands, but since no mortal person could have entered the room, the conclusion was inevitable that the first wife, indignant at her husband's breach of faith, had returned to earth to punish him with ghostly torments.

The present state of that man is obviously far worse than his first. He has a mortal wife, with the usual lingual accompaniments, who will undoubtedly do her duty in that station to which she is called. He has, moreover, a ghostly wife, justly irritated against him, who cannot be kept out by bolts or locks, and who is evidently determined to make his second season of married life a burden to him. He is in a decidedly worse position than he would be were he a Mormon elder, to whom it is always open to lock one wife in the cellar and another in the smoke-house, in case they fail to meet his views, and to thus secure to himself the peaceful possession of his parlor. What advantage would it be for the Louisville person to confine his second wife in the remotest dungeon in his house, while his first wife, defying all earthly means of restraint, is always at his side, expressing in the most pointed manner her disapproval of his conduct.

Moreover, suppose some enemy sees fit to arraign him upon the charge of bigamy. He may plead that his first wife is dead, but if she possesses sufficient vigor to strew bride-cake about the room, it is hardly probable that he can continue to possess his hair in absolute integrity. What jury would listen to his plea when his mortal wife should appear in court, and insist that the "other person" nightly dances around the nuptial couch, and strews the pillow with the violently-abstracted locks of the unhappy husband. Even the divorce courts cannot help him, for a decree of divorce would be scouted by his ghostly spouse, and she would be safe from all proceedings for contempt of court. In whatever way we may look at the matter there seems to be no hope for the faithless husband. As he has made his bed so must he lie upon it. He would break his promise and would tempt fortune by a second marriage. Perhaps he will be led to see that he would have been happier had he kept his word, and abstain from unnecessary and excessive marriage.

MINOR TOPICS.

Some of the green spots, which were such a delight to the busy workers within the City limits, during the past few weeks, because of the absence of rain, have had nearly all the green taken out of them by the burning sun. In fact, the turf has been undergoing what haymakers call the saving process to such an extent that it will take a good deal of attention to make the grass sprout out again this season. The City Hall Park has probably suffered more than any of the others, a fact the more to be regretted considering how easily it might have been prevented if ordinary care had been shown by the gardener in charge. For several weeks two men were employed almost constantly in mowing the grass, softening the earth about the trees, and keeping the flower-beds in order. If these men, finding that there was no longer any use for the mowing-machines, had taken the hose and watered the parched turf every night, the green would still remain as beautiful as it was in the latter part of April. A sharp order from the Park Commissioners regarding this matter might, even now, have a favorable effect. There are so few breathing-spots in proportion to the population, that it seems a pity to allow any of them to become unattractive through carelessness.

Poor CHARLICK is about to open his nice new route to Boston by way of the Long Island Railroad and Point Judith. A small steamboat, designed to run from Greenport in connection with the train, is now in process of being fitted out at Hunter's Point. CHARLICK cannot afford to advertise his Boston route, but every humane journal is ready to help him to the extent of its power. Our readers are, therefore, informed that if they wish to enjoy the pleasure of riding on a single track road without fences, and through a region where wandering cows are abundant, CHARLICK is ready to gratify them. If they desire to know the sensation of sea-sickness, they can obtain it by taking CHARLICK'S ferry-boat. When these privileges are offered, he would indeed be churlish who would grumble at the wretched cars and abundant dust, and the particularly uncivil brakemen and conductors of poor CHARLICK'S new route.

We have to acknowledge the following additional contributions to the Excursion and Relief Fund:

Bailee	$25 00
Whiteley & Neilson	15 35
Cash	1 00
Total	$41 35
Previously recorded	$4,687 65
Aggregate of Fund	$4,729 00

Wherever our agents make purchases for the excursions they find dealers very liberal in reducing prices, thereby aiding the work materially.

Half a century of theatre-going, one would think, ought to satisfy the most inveterate lover of the scene. Such, however, is not the opinion of the BARON DE CHAMBROLLES, who, not long since, brought suit against the management of the Gymnase Theatre, in Paris, for denying him a seat at the first representation of M. Dumas' latest morality, "La Femme de Claude." Exactly forty-six years ago, the worthy Baron bought a life-ticket at the Gymnase for 1,000 francs. His contract entitled him to one of the best places in the house whenever he chose to ask for it, and the Baron chose pretty often. On the particular night in question, M. Dumas' reputation as a moralist, and, perhaps, a certain piquant suggestiveness in the title of his play had drawn together a larger audience than usual, and the Baron was unable to get a seat, though he magnanimously offered to take one of the second best places or even one of the worst. Failing to get any, he went away disconsolate, and began an action for breach of contract. It has just been decided against him on the ground that the contract meant only that the holder of a life-ticket is to be admitted to any place that may be vacant—a construction which must tend to diminish the value of life-tickets, hitherto so popular in theatre-loving France. The case has been appealed, however, and will doubtless be heard from again in due order.

Discoveries of great interest to antiquarians continue to be made in France. M. GAUDRY has lately presented to the French Geological Society a report of investigations made in the Department of Mayenne, which furnish additional proof of the antiquity of the race. In a cave in the carboniferous limestone of Louverné, near Laval, the curator of the museum at that place discovered, together with the primitive instruments and traces of human industry familiar to paleontologists, such as chipped flints, bones incised or calcined on a rude hearth, remains of many animals, among them the cave hyena, fox, woolly rhinoceros, horse, and reindeer. In a quarry near the cavern were unearthed further remains of the same animals, and also of the cave lion, the marmot, hare, mammoth, fox, boar, ox, and deer, besides numerous bones of birds. M. GAUDRY refers the deposit of these relics to the reindeer period, an epoch so remote as to make the legal antiquity of "time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary" seem but yesterday.

We already begin to see evidence that the Colorado settlers have determined to profit by the advice in regard to the use of moderate language in their elaborate reports of the advantages to be derived from a residence among them. One correspondent tries to account for a seeming exaggeration in previous reports. It is all owing, he thinks, to climatic influences. The air is so balmy and exhilarating that it is well-nigh impossible for the people to either talk or write as they do in the Eastern States. "It," says the correspondent, "so to speak, turns a man inside out, supplies him with a tough, healthy skin to digest with, and gives the air a chance to cure the sore spot at the pit of his stomach. Under the circumstances, how can you blame a man for talking wildly?" Those who speak badly of Colorado, we are told by another correspondent, are "fellows who could not earn a dollar by industry in any country, and who, failing to procure food, drink, and clothing for nothing, write home to warn their friends not to allow themselves to be deluded by the representation that Colorado is a good place to go to." At present a movement is making active progress in the Territory that has for its purpose the establishment of several companies to undertake the building of canals to better facilitate irrigation. It is proposed to assess all lands that cannot be successfully cultivated without irrigation, in order to raise a fund large enough to cover the expense. The effect of this scheme will be to add at least fifty-fold to the attractions of Colorado as a field for emigration.

The Trade in Italian Children.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial of to-day, entitled "Slavery of the Street Minstrels," alluding to the sufferings of the Italian children employed as street-musicians, you say: "The Italian Consul General can no longer deny what is declared with such minuteness." Allow me to state that you are thoroughly misinformed in what relates to me on this matter. Not only have I never denied, or thought of denying, all the evils of this nefarious trade, but I can state with pride, and prove with authentic documents, that no Italian official abroad has more continually than myself exposed them to my Government, without the smallest pallistion, and insisted on the adoption of energetic and immediate measures for their suppression. The statement of the sufferings of those poor children, published in your issue of yesterday, is not in the least exaggerated.

I have now the satisfaction of seeing that my efforts, in co-operation with those of eminent men in Italy, have been crowned with success. The Italian Parliament last month passed an act by which this trading in children is treated as felony, and severely punished, not only in those who employ them, but in the parents who consent to their employment, and in all those in any way concerned in it. The text of the act is in my possession, together with the report of the committee appointed by the Parliament to draw it up. It appears from this report (as you may verify whenever you please) that my own reports on the matter are among the principal documents forwarded by the committee to enforce their proposal of the law, and in addition are often quoted by them, and referred to in terms of high praise. Italy has now done her duty in this matter; henceforth let all countries imitate her, and this infamous traffic will soon disappear from the world.

You call on me in your editorial for my aid in the discovery of the whole truth, and the application of an effective remedy. I am preparing a thorough statement of the facts, inasmuch as they may concern the Consulate of Italy, and will publish it in a few days. In the meantime I put myself and all the resources of my office at your disposal for the remedy you justly ask, and will be deeply thankful to God for all those unjust attacks against me, if out of them may arise some efficient measure by which America may be enabled to co-operate with Italy in suppressing this evil.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
FERD. DE LUCA,
Consul General of Italy in the United States.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF ITALY IN THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 18, 1873.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We rejoice to secure your powerful voice in the reform of this abuse of the "Italian children." For years we have spoken of it in various reports of the Children's Aid Society, and I have mentioned it in my book of *The Dangerous Classes of New-York*. During this time the society have addressed various memorials to the Italian Government in reference to the cruel treatment of these little Italian harpists. Several members of well-known humanity, have presented "interpellations" to the Ministry in regard to the evil, and a few years since, as a result of these efforts, an act was passed by the Parliament designed to check the abuse. The Italian officials are fully awake to the evil, and are anxious to reform it, and, indeed, they would be very glad to stop all the emigration from the Italian Kingdom to the United States. But the difficulty lies in the fact that these rogues of padroni can manage to elude nearly any law which may be passed on the subject. They go to Southern Italy for these children, undoubtedly offering the parents large sums for the privilege of employing them. When they present themselves at the port of emigration, they either represent the children as belonging to their own families or as intrusted to them by relatives. There is no law, of course, to prevent the emigration of children under responsible guardians, and it is extremely difficult to prove that these padroni are taking the children against their will, or for nefarious purposes. The head-quarters of this wicked business are in Paris, where is a "bureau" for sending out little Italian musicians over all civilized countries. When they land here, it is also extremely difficult to bring the law to bear upon them. The padrone represents himself as the father, relative, or legal guardian. The children have no other acquaintances, do not know the language, and often prefer the present suffering of the padrone to fleeing to evils they know not of. We have tried probably in a hundred different cases to separate the children from the employer, and never succeeded in but two or three, the common result being that both child and master disappear from the locality.

The vagabondism that used to result from organ-grinding we have succeeded in pretty much breaking up, through the influence of our "Italian School," which has been under the efficient guidance of Signor A. E. Cerqua during the last twenty years. This school, at No. 44 Franklin-street, has now some 200 children, and a reading-room for young men attached. A large band of most respectable young men have been educated by it; and from organ-grinders and harpists they have become first-class mechanics. We have still another "Italian Evening School," under Mr. Demartini, at No. 93 Crosby-street. This school has sixty or seventy, mainly street children, in regular attendance. There is, however, a considerable number of little Italian boot-blacks and street-sweepers who cannot be got into any school. This evil, and the oppressive abuse of the little harpists by the padroni, which you have described so eloquently, might be corrected by a City ordinance such as has been passed by the Boston Common Council. This ordinance should require that every child engaged in a street trade should carry with him a certificate from some responsible teacher showing that he had half-time schooling during the day. Every child without such certificate, engaged in a street trade, or idling in the streets, should be arrested by the police as a vagrant. This would at once bring the padroni and their little slaves under the control of the authorities, would prevent personal abuse, and confer upon all these children some sort of education.

As the matter is now, these unfortunate little fellows not unfrequently perish from cold in the Winter, while they are exposed to excessive cruelty and ill-use from these wretches, who have purchased their labor.

Yours respectfully,
C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, NO. 19 EAST FOURTH-STREET, Wednesday, June 18, 1873.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Trial of Miss Anthony for Illegal Voting—Opinion of Judge Hunt—Verdict of Guilty Rendered.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 18.—The court-room was again thronged this morning at the hour of opening by an attentive audience, as spectators in the further progress of the trial of Miss Anthony.

The District Attorney, Hon. Richard Crowley, referred to the argument of Judge Selden in an earnest and effective speech, consuming almost two hours in its delivery. He commenced by stating that in his view of the case it presented simply questions of law, and that his argument would, therefore, be addressed strictly to the Court, leaving the Court to give such instructions to the jury upon the facts as he might deem proper. After stating the position of the counsel for the defendant, he stated the language of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, and claimed that neither the persons who drafted, the Congress that framed, nor the people who adopted them meant thereby to confer upon all citizens the right of franchise; that to give the article that broad construction would be to override or annul the provisions of State Constitutions, State laws, and confer the right of franchise upon the insane, the convict, and the idiot as well, and that such a construction would be an absurdity. He contended that the right to vote was not included in the term privileges and immunities, as used in the Constitution of the United States; that these terms were intended only as defining the immunities which were in their nature fundamental, and which have been enjoyed by the citizen from the foundation of the Government, as participation in the administration of Government, the right of property, the right to the enjoyment of life and liberty, the right of resort to the writ of habeas corpus, and which, may be added, the right to the elective franchise, as located and established by the laws or Constitution of the State in which the right is to be exercised, and that there was no intent in the laws or the Constitution of the State to confer the right of franchise upon woman. That the right of prescribing and regulating the franchise, rests, and always has rested, in the laws and Constitutions of the several States, and that the Fourteenth Amendment only recognized that right. He disclaimed any intention of discussing the policy of allowing females to vote, and said that that question belonged to another tribunal, and for its establishment women must look to the Legislature, and not to the courts; that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution only declares that no State nor the United States shall abridge the qualification of the citizen to franchise on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and in these respects alone, and that the right of the defendant, as well as of all other citizens of this State, is only given and countenanced in the State laws and State Constitution; that, both by the Federal and State Constitutions, the right to vote is only conventional, and neither natural nor inalienable; that the people of a State have a right to prescribe the regulations under which that right shall be exercised, and that the Constitution of the State of New-York makes the limitation to male citizens alone, and that that right had not been extended by the enactment of the Fourteenth Amendment. Mr. Crowley referred to the decision of the United States Court in the cases of Myra Bradwell, and in Louisiana slaughter-house cases, in which he claimed that the intent and meaning of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments were construed and defined adversely to the defendant in this case. Upon the question of intent, Mr. Crowley contended that it was not in the case, and that the true meaning of the word "knowingly," as used in the statute, was only that the party charged should know that she was at the time engaged in the act of voting, and insisted that this restricted condition should be applied to this case; that the declaration that was made by the defendant on the preliminary examination before the Commissioner that she was resolved to vote upon the first opportunity, established the fact that she knowingly voted in open violation of the laws, and that the maxim that "ignorance of the law is no excuse," bears with its full force upon the defendant's case; and concluded his argument by saying that it would be a sad day in the administration of the criminal law when it shall be held by the courts that a person charged with the commission of crime shall be allowed to go upon the witness stand and plead that he was ignorant of the law as an excuse for his offense; that an honest mistake of the facts may sometimes excuse, but a mistake of the law never.

Mr. Crowley was listened to with marked attention, and made a calm but earnest and cogent argument.

At the close of Mr. Crowley's address, his Honor Judge Hunt, delivered the following:

OPINION AND DECISION.

The United States *vs.* Susan B. Anthony.—The defendant is indicted, under the act of Congress of 1870, for having voted for Representatives in Congress in November, 1872. Among other things, that act makes it an offense for any person to vote without having a right to vote. It is charged that the defendant thus voted, she not having a right to vote because she is a woman. The defendant insists that she has a right to vote; that the provision of the law of this State limiting the right to vote to persons of the male sex, is in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and is void. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments were designed mainly for the protection of the newly-emancipated negroes, but full effect must nevertheless be given to the language employed. The Thirteenth Amendment provided that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should longer exist in the United States. If honestly received and fairly applied this provision would have been enough to guard the rights of the colored race. In some States it was attempted to be evaded by enactments cruel and oppressive in their nature as that colored persons were forbidden to appear in the towns except in a menial capacity; that they should reside on and cultivate the soil without being allowed to own it; that they were not permitted to give testimony in cases where a white man was a party; they were excluded from performing particular kinds of business, profitable and unprofitable, and they were denied the right of suffrage. To meet the difficulties arising from this state of things the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were enacted. The Fourteenth Amendment created and defined citizenship of the United States. It has long been contended, and has been held by many learned authorities, but has never been judicially decided to the contrary, that there was no such thing as a citizen of the United States except as that condition arose from citizenship of some State. No mode existed, it was said, of obtaining a citizenship of the United States except by first becoming a citizen of some State. This question is now at rest. The Fourteenth Amendment defined and declared who shall be citizens of the United States, to wit: all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof. The latter qualification was intended to exclude the children of foreign representatives and the like. With this qualification every person born in the United States or naturalized is declared to be a citizen of the United States and of the State wherein he resides. After creating and defining citizenship of the United States the amendment provides that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizen of the United States. This clause is intended to be a protection not to all our rights, but to our rights as citizens of the United States only; that is to rights existing or belonging to that condition or capacity. (The words "or citizen of a State," used in the previous paragraph, are carefully omitted here.) In article 4, paragraph 2, of the Constitution of the United States, it had been already provided in this language, that "the citizen of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens in the several States." The rights of citizens of the States and of citizens of the United States are each guarded by these different provisions. That these rights were separate and distinct was held in the slaughter-house cases recently decided by the United States Supreme Court at Washington. The rights of citizens of the State as such are not under consideration in the Fourteenth Amendment. They stand as they did before the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, and are as fully guaranteed by other provisions. The rights of citizens of the States have been the subject of judicial decision on more than one occasion: Garfield *vs.* Cayell, 4 Mask., C. C. R., 371; Hard *vs.* Maryland, 12 Wall, 430; Paul *vs.* Virginia, 8 Wall, 140. There are the fundamental privileges or immunities belonging of right to the citizens of all free governments, such as the right of life and liberty, the right to acquire and possess property, to transact business, to procure happiness in his own manner, subject to such restraints as the Government may adjudge to be necessary for the general good. In Cromwell *vs.* Nevada, 6 Wallace, 36, is found a statement of some of the rights of a citizen of the United States, viz.: "To come to the seat of Government to assert any claim he may have upon the Government; to transact any business he may have with it; to seek its protection; to share its offices; to engage in administering its functions. He has the right of free access to its sea-ports through which all operations of foreign commerce are conducted; to the sub-treasuries, land offices, and courts of justice in the several States. Another privilege of a citizen of the United States, says Miller, in the "slaughter-house" cases, is to demand the care and protection of the Federal Government on his life, liberty, and property when on the high seas or within the jurisdiction of a foreign Government. The right to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, he says, are rights of the citizen guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. The right of voting, or the privilege of voting, is a right or privilege arising under the Constitution of the State, and not of the United States. If the right belongs to any particular person, it is because such person is entitled to it as a citizen of the State where he offers to exercise it, and not because of citizenship of the United States. If the State of New-York should provide that no person should vote until he had reached the age of thirty-one years, or after he had reached the age of fifty; or that no person having gray hair, or who had not the possession of all his limbs, should be entitled to vote, I do not see how it could be held to be a violation of any right derived or held under the Constitution of the United States. He might say that such regulations were unjust, tyrannical, unfit for the regulation of an intelligent State, but if rights of a citizen are thereby violated, they are of that fundamental class, derived from his position as a citizen of the State, and not those limited rights belonging to him as a citizen of the United States; and such was the decision in Corfield *vs.* Carryell. The United States rights appertaining to this subject are those first, under article 1 paragraph 2 of the United States Constitution, which provides that electors of representatives in Congress shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; and second, under the Fifteenth Amendment, which provides that the right of a citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. If the Legislature of the State of New-York should require a higher qualification in a voter for a Representative in Congress than is required for a voter for a member of the Assembly, this would, I conceive, be a violation of a right belonging to one as citizen of the United States. That right is in relation to a Federal subject or interest, and can be guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. The inability of a State to abridge the right of voting on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude is a Federal guarantee. Its violation would be the denial of a Federal right—that is, a right belonging to the claimant as a citizen of the United States. This right herein exists by virtue of the Fifteenth Amendment only. If the Fifteenth Amendment had contained the word "sex," the argument of the defense would have been potent. She would have said an attempt by a State to deny the right to vote because one is of a particular sex is expressly prohibited by that amendment. The amendment, however, does not contain that word.

It is limited to race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The Legislature of the State of New-York has seen fit to say that the franchise of voting shall be limited to the male sex. In saying this, there is, in my judgment, no violation of the letter or of the spirit of the Fourteenth Amendment. This view is assumed in the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment, which enacts that if the right to vote for Federal offices is denied by any State to any of the male inhabitants of such State, except for crime, the basis of representation of such State shall be reduced in a proportion specified. Not only does this section assume that the right of male inhabitants to vote was the the especial object of its protection, but it assumes and admits the right of a State, notwithstanding the existence of that clause under which the defendant claims to the contrary, to deny to any of the male inhabitants the right to vote, which is allowed to other male inhabitants. The regulation of the suffrage is conceded to the States as a State's right. The case of Myra Bradwell, decided at the recent term of the Supreme Court of the United States, sustains both the positions above put forth, viz.: first, that the rights referred to in the Fourteenth Amendment are those belonging to a person as a citizen of the United States, and as a citizen of a State; and, second, that a right of the character involved here is not one connected with the citizenship of the United States. Mrs. Bradwell made application to be admitted to practice as attorney and counselor at law in the courts of Illinois. Her application was denied, and upon appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, it was there held that, to give force, under the Fourteenth Amendment, the claim must be of a right pertaining to citizenship of the United States, and that the claim made by her did not come within that class of cases. Mr. Justice Bradley and Mr. Justice Field held that a woman was not entitled to a license to practice law. It does not appear that the other Judges passed upon that question. The Fourteenth Amendment gives no right to a woman to vote, and the voting by Miss Anthony was in violation of law. If she believed she had a right to vote, does that release her from the penalty? It is argued that the knowledge referred to in the act referred to relates to her knowledge of the illegality of the act, and not to the act of voting, for it is said that she must know that she voted. Two principles apply here. First, ignorance of the law excuses no one; second, every person is presumed to understand and to intend the necessary effects of his own acts. Miss Anthony knew that she was a woman, and that the Constitution of this State prohibits her from voting. She intended to violate that provision; intended to test it, perhaps, but certainly intended to violate it. The necessary effect of her act was to violate it, and then she is presumed to have intended it. There was no ignorance of any fact, but all the facts being known, she undertook to settle a principle in her own person. She takes the risk, and she ought not to shrink from the consequences. It is said that our authorities are cited to sustain the position that there can be no crime unless there is a culpable intent; to render one criminally responsible a vicious will must be present. A commits a trespass on the land of B, and B thinking and believing that he has a right to shoot an intruder upon his premises, kills A on the spot. Does B's misapprehension of his rights justify his act? Would a judge be justified in charging the jury that if satisfied that B supposed he had a right to shoot A, that he was justified, and they should find a verdict of not guilty? No judge would make such a charge. To constitute a crime it is true that there must be a criminal intent, but it is equally true that knowledge of the facts of the case is always held to supply this intent. An intentional killing bears with it evidence of malice in law, and a desire to promote the welfare of the deceased by his translation to a better world, would be no justification of the act were it committed by a sane man. Whoever, without justifiable cause, intentionally kills his neighbor, is guilty of a crime. The principle is the same in the case before us and in all criminal cases. The precise question has been several times decided, viz.: that one illegally voting was bound and was assumed to know the law. (Hamilton *vs.* The People, 57th of Barbour, p. 625; State *vs.* Bozett, 10th of Indell, p. 336; State *vs.* Hart, 6th Jones, 11 chap., p. 389. McQuire *vs.* State, 7 Humphrey, 54; Fifteenth of Iowa Reports, 404.) No system of criminal jurisprudence can be sustained upon any other principle. Assuming that Miss Anthony believed she had a right to vote, that fact constitutes no defense if in truth she had not the right. She voluntarily gave a vote which was illegal, and thus is subject to the penalty of the law.

At the conclusion of the opinion, Judge Selden requested that the case should be submitted to the jury upon the question of intent and upon the following propositions:

First—If the defendant at the time of voting believed that she had a right to vote, and voted in good faith in that belief, she is not guilty of the offense charged.

Second—In determining the question whether she did or did not believe that she had a right to vote, the jury may take into consideration, as bearing upon that question, the advice which she received from the counsel to whom she applied.

Third—That they may also take into consideration, as bearing on the same question, the fact that the inspectors considered the question and came to the conclusion that she had a right to vote.

Fourth—That the jury have a right to find a general verdict of guilty or not guilty, as they shall believe that she has or has not committed the offense described in the statute.

The Court declined to submit the case to the jury upon any question whatever, and directed them to render a verdict of guilty against the defendant.

Judge Selden then requested the clerk to poll the jury, which request was denied by the Court, and a verdict of guilty was rendered.

The defendant's counsel excepted to the decree and action of the Court, and insisted that upon the construction given to the law by the decision there had been only a violation of the State law, and that the United States Court has no jurisdiction.

Trial of Inspectors of Election who Received Miss Anthony's Vote.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 18.—At 2 P. M. to-day the case of the United States against Jones, Marsh, and Hull, the inspectors of election, who registered the names and received the votes of Miss Anthony and her co-defendants, was placed on trial. The proof on the part of the prosecution was similar to that in the case of Miss Anthony. The defense proves the good faith of the parties accused, in receiving the votes, and rested. The case was argued, on the part of the defendants, by Mr. Van Voorhis, of Rochester. At the close of his argument the defendant's counsel asked to be permitted to address the jury in their behalf, which request was refused by the Court. He then asked the Court to charge the jury that if the jury believed that the defendants acted honestly and according to their best judgment, and had only erred in judgment, they should be acquitted. This the Court refused. Judge Hunt then announced his decision overruling the defense, and stated that instead of ordering a verdict of guilty, as he did in the case of Miss Anthony, he would submit the case to the jury, with the instructions that there was no justification for the act of the defendants, and that, in effect, they were all guilty, and stated to the jury that they could agree in their places or retire for deliberation. The jury chose the latter and retired. The court took a recess of half an hour, at the expiration of which time the jury came in and said that they had not agreed. They were sent out again with instructions that unless they agreed within a few minutes the court would adjourn till morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.

We are informed that Mr. Augustin Daly has engaged the Tamberlick Italian Opera Company for a limited season, beginning Oct. 8, at the Grand Opera-house. The negotiations were concluded at the Fifth-avenue Theatre yesterday afternoon between Mr. Max Maretzek and Mr. Daly, and the terms are said to be entirely satisfactory to both parties to the agreement. Besides Signor Tamberlick himself, Mmes. Lucca and De Murska are to appear. The orchestra of the establishment will be greatly increased, and efforts are promised to organize that rare desideratum, a really good chorus. The mechanical arrangements will be an improvement on the Academy, and every effort will be made to sustain the reputation of the manager for liberality and enterprise. Signor Tamberlick is one of the few really great tenors of the world, and any lyric undertaking of which he is the head will command respect and attention.

Dramatic.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Miss Charlotte Thompson commenced at his house, last evening, an engagement which promises to be lengthened and satisfactory. Miss Thompson is not a great actress, but her efforts bear the impress of abundant stage experience; and a sweet though somewhat unchanging face, and a winning manner, do the more difficult work of captivating and holding the sympathies of an audience. Miss Thompson's performance yesterday afforded great pleasure, and the drama in which she figured, if rather monochromatic, entertained the listener much after the fashion of the leading artist. The story of the romance does not call for rehearsal. Last night's experience showed that it is well remembered. Enjoyment of the representation, however, does not, to be perfect, exact familiarity with Charlotte Brönte's novel, for the adventures of the orphan, from her departure from the house of *Mrs. Reed* until the culmination of her career at Thornfield Hall, are narrated with less variety of incident, perhaps, than could be desired, but with decided clearness. The rescue of *Rochester* from the flames at the end of the second act is the single "situation" of the drama; the trials of *Jane Eyre*, traversed with so much gentleness and fortitude by the heroine of the book and her representative in the play, engross attention throughout the remainder of the three acts and a prologue into which the piece is divided. Aside from the attractiveness of "Jane Eyre" and the charm of the portraiture of the ill-used governess, the recital had other claims to notice. In the prologue, Mr. F. F. Mackay supplied a happily-conceived and cleverly-finished picture of *Mr. Brocklehurst*, and, in the after-scenes, Mr. D. H. Harkins, as *Rochester;* Mr. Claude Burroughs, as *Frederick Lynn*, and Mrs. Melinda Jones, as an almost tragic *Mrs. Reed*, did themselves especial credit. Little Miss Laura Thorpe, we have to add, spoke with becoming spirit and intelligence the lines of *Adèle*. The most conspicuous personation of the evening, however, was that of *Jacob Buttercup*, by Mr. Montgomery, whose appearance and acting were original and comical in no ordinary degree. The performance is to be repeated until further notice.

A Plea for Native Dramatic Talent.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am one of the young ladies to whom you refer in your editorial on the drama. At least, I suppose I am; but taking it for granted that all you have said is true, and I know a very great deal of it is, are you not rather hard on us? Yes; we have had ever much encouragement from the Press, but when I venture to compare myself with stars who come from London, with accepted reputations, I confess to a conviction that either I am not so small as you would make me appear, or they are not so great as you take them to be. I may speak English with an American twang, but Miss Neilson speaks it with a Lancashire dialect. I say it with great reluctance, but I feel convinced the American public think there are at least half a dozen of the young ladies you criticise who could play *Juliet* equally well, and *Rosalind* very much better than Miss Neilson. I do not pretend to be one of the half dozen, and so I am the more free to offer an opinion. The force of puffing could not further go than to the position this lady was carried by newspaper aerostatics.

Now I turn to Mr. Sothern. May I ask, in the name of all that is ridiculous, on what is based the reputation this most amusing gentleman enjoys? Surely nothing he has done tends to elevate or to ornament the drama. His grotesque caricature, *Lord Dundreary*, is extremely funny, but is there a single line in the piece worth remembering? Is the character itself human? Has it any quality except its extraordinary stupidity to recommend it? Let us acknowledge the merit of this performance freely. It is a queer, odd, and extremely amusing caricature. But we seek for something more than that to justify a great name. If I am mistaken in this, then let us place the names of the composers of "Johnny Comes Marching Home" and "Dixie" beside those of Rossini and Mozart. Surely such a juxtaposition is quite as proper as the association of Mr. Sothern's name with Garrick's. Yet, if my memory serves me, I read a comparison between the two actors in one of the leading New-York journals. If you deal out justice, let it be justly dealt out. Do not give American artists all the tar and English artists all the feather.

I have had some opportunities of comparing the London stage with the New-York theatres, and I am sure that we have greatly the advantage if we would admit it. The London public have taken our artists one after another, and raised to eminence those we were afraid to acknowledge. Mr. Jefferson, Miss Bateman, Miss Cushman were faintly recognized here until they went to London, and we were taught their worth. Mr. Sothern played *Lord Dundreary* here, for years in obscurity. I assure you, Sir, both the artist and the author looks round helplessly in this country for some acknowledged tribunal, some standard; either a public, or a Press to appreciate and to regulate artistic value. Until that is established, I must go on as I do, provoking the good nature of the gentlemen on the Press to give me "good notices."

Yours, frequently obliged,

ONE OF THOSE YOUNG LADIES.

The Boston Fire and the Underwriters.

Yesterday a special meeting of the New-York Fire Underwriters was held to consider the question whether they should continue fire risks in Boston. Mr. Mark Howard presided. A resolution was offered by Mr. Garrigue providing for a committee of representatives from Hartford, New-York, Philadelphia, and England, to collate the newspaper reports of meetings held after the late Boston fire, on which to base a petition to the municipality of Boston in the interest of the reform in the fire department. Mr. Hope, Boston, spoke of the inefficiency of the Boston Fire Department, and questioned the policy of the Underwriters withdrawing from Boston. Mr. Heald moved "that in view of the admittedly-defective condition of the Boston Fire Department, a committee of twenty-five, officers of companies doing business there, be appointed to confer with the authorities of Boston on matters of interest to insurance companies." Mr. Garrigue's resolution was withdrawn. It was decided that the committee be named by the Chair on the recommendation of the Executive Committee.

THE ITALIAN SLAVES.

Interesting Interview With Three of the Little Ones—A Tale of Degradation and Suffering.

The endeavor to obtain evidence to convict those who are guilty of trading in human flesh is now being pushed vigorously, and in a short time the gentlemen having this humanitarian work in charge expect to be able to present such an array of facts to the public and to the authorities that the guilty must be brought to justice.

To hasten this desirable consummation, a reporter of THE TIMES was detailed to aid in the investigation, and yesterday sought for information from those who were most aggrieved. An early walk in the upper part of the City discovered many of the children of sunny Italy, who were just about beginning their toilsome day. Several groups were passed and examined, but they were too old at the business to be worth much to a reporter; for these children are instructed, through fear, to refuse to answer any questions that might be asked them, and so well are they disciplined in these lessons that it is only the new arrivals that can be approached. Upon Fifth-avenue, however, three children were found who answered the design of the reporter in every respect. They were young and docile, and, as afterward discovered, were new arrivals. They were found congregated about a garbage-box, which had not yet been removed, and over its contents they were holding high festival. The smallest of the three, a little bright-eyed fellow, who played a triangle, had been more fortunate than his companions, and was regaling himself upon a semi-petrified beef bone. In the other hand he held a piece of bread begrimmed with filth. His triangle lay upon the ground forgotten, and all his faculties seemed to be concentrated upon the business in hand. His companion regarded him most enviously, and after some little talk between them, dived into the garbage-box to seek a similar fortune. At this moment the reporter approached, and upon addressing them in their native tongue, they appeared startled and inclined to run away. A few kind words, however, reassured them, and to the question, "Why do you eat such stuff?" the little fellow with the bone promptly replied: "Because I am hungry." Promise of a good breakfast was made them if they would come along, but this at first they all refused to do, stating that their masters had told them that when they were spoken to in Italian to run away. Their prejudices were overcome, however, with the desire for food, and they were finally induced to enter a private house, where a quiet interview could be had.

It would be useless to relate their action when in the house—how they gazed at the pictures, and examined the furniture, and feared to tread upon the faded, well-worn carpet, lest they should injure it. The Indian of the plains, or the Arab of the desert, seeing civilization for the first time could scarcely be more surprised. They were filled with wonderment, these little outcasts; their instruments were quickly laid aside, and for awhile they gratified their curiosity undisturbed.

A plentiful supply of bread and strawberries was soon procured, and with a cry of joy they set themselves to eating. The meal, poor as it was, was a perfect feast to them, and while they partook of it, their conversation went on in whispers, to the effect that they had met the "good fairy" of whom they had dreamed. Soon the food was gone, but for once they had all they wanted, and a pleasant confidential conversation was engaged in, that led to the following disclosures:

The little boy with the triangle said he was called Franceschito, and that he was six years old. He had forgotten his father, and also his name, but he remembered his mother, whom he said was always very good to him, and loved him very much. He remembered that he had lived at Castel-Vingano, but beyond this he knew nothing. He said that he had been sold for 60 ducats, by his mother, and had been brought to this country by his present master. When he arrived here he was taken to Crosby-street, his present residence, and given a triangle. He was then sent forth to earn his living, and was required to bring home at least 80 cents every day. If he could not do this, he would be beaten. Four other little boys came over with him, all belonging to the same master. They all live at the same house, and are subjected to the same treatment that he is. The name of the master was given, but, to save the boy from identity, and a consequent beating, it is not printed.

The second boy of the three said he had two brothers, and consequently he was called terzo, or otherwise Rocco-terzo. His story was much the same as that of the first boy, with the exception that he came from Louranzano. He was also sold for 60 ducats, and states that he was sold again to another master after his arrival here. Rocco is now twelve years of age, and has been here about six months. So well has he been beaten that he knows the value of silence, and refused almost point-blank to answer any questions, stating that the "padrone" told him not to.

The story of the third boy, Pietroccito, resembled the others in most particulars. He is eight years of age, and, like Rocco, came from Louranzano. He was brought over by the man he now lives with, and resides in the same house with the others. His master has five other boys, and, according to his statement, they are all cruelly treated. This boy remembers distinctly his parents, and says he was carried away at night. He next remembers being taken through a forest and lodged for two days and nights in a hut, in company with ten other boys. He was then taken by night to Naples and then to Marseilles, where he went on board the steamer with the "padrone," and finally arrived in this country but six days ago.

It was fortunate that two of these children were new arrivals, and that they knew not the punishment that awaited them when they revealed the secrets of their prison, otherwise it would have been as it was with Rocco, and they would have said nothing. From their disjointed stories, however, a tale of cruelty and degradation can be gathered that should gain for them the sympathy of every one. For this purpose, however, the condition of the children need only be looked to. Not only is their clothing such as a beggar would scorn, but their persons show a long course of neglect. Their feet and legs were as black as their shoes, and their general condition was such as to exclude them from even the society of each other.

They were not strangers to vermin, and laughed at the crawling things upon them, as though they liked them. The three of them in the room made a stench that was equaled by nothing but themselves, and yet they appeared oblivious. This may be thought an overdrawn picture, but the poor little fellows state that they are only washed once a month, and in the meantime they never have their clothes off. At the end of the month they receive a clean shirt, and the old one they innocently say is burned. These poor children say that they are awakened at daylight, and after an hour's practice on their various instruments they go abroad. Previous to this they receive their breakfast, which consists of a piece of bread and some maccaroni. They then go forth, and do not dare to return until they have earned the required amount. This may be midnight or early morning, but when they do return, they receive another allowance, like the first, and even this may be stopped if their receipts fall short.

A bed of straw is then their only comfort, and after a few hours' sleep they are up and out again. In these particulars all the boys agree, and as their revelations were made in evident fear of the consequences, they may be believed.

It is startling to find the degree to which they are schooled. They are taught answers to every question that can be asked, and this is the greatest difficulty to be encountered on the road of investigation. It was startling to hear from all three that they had been sold for 60 ducats by their mothers, but the problem was solved when it was ascertained that they had been told to say so by their masters. Fortunately, these masters are known, or they might have been, to the Consul General of Italy; but their names cannot be printed, for the sake of the little fellows who would suffer by it. Even as it is, the mention of their names in a newspaper may lead to their identity, and those who read this with interest may know that these poor, wretched victims, have suffered in consequence.

These boys also tell how the masters of other boys, who have been here longer than they, go back to Italy. To do this these men need passports from the Consul, and are compelled by the Italian law to swear to their business, and also to produce two witnesses to the same effect. There are not so many Italians here but they might all be known, and also their business, and the cause of their travel, and yet no passports are ever refused.

It must also be mentioned that these boys all reside in a neighborhood where churches abound, but no minister of religion has ever visited them, and as far as Christian precept or example is concerned, they might as well live in the centre of Africa.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Madison University—Delta Upsilon—Dr. Hovey's Address.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MADISON UNIVERSITY,
HAMILTON, N. Y., Tuesday, June 17, 1873.

The Delta Upsilon Society held its reception yesterday afternoon in their new and spacious hall. It was well attended by visiting brethren and many ladies, who had been invited, all of whom seemed to greatly enjoy the exercises, which consisted of addresses and spirited speeches, and a poem by W. W. Beach, a brother of ex-Lieut. Gov. Beach. This society is evidently flourishing. It has a spacious hall, with furniture of oak and black-walnut, and a fine organ. It has, besides, an inviting reading-room, on the tables of which are all the leading magazines, reviews, and quarterlies of this country and Europe, and a daily supply of mental food is furnished by THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, the most conspicuous newspaper on the files. The Delta Upsilon comprises some of the finest talent in the university, and is looked upon with great favor by the community. The examination of the theological classes was conducted by the President and theological professors openly, and was attended largely by doctors of divinity and other clergy to satisfy themselves of the soundness of the doctrines here taught. Everything appeared satisfactory and especially promising in regard to the proficiency and orthodoxy of the future pastors in both classes.

Last evening the annual discourse before the Baptist Education Society of the State of New-York was delivered by Rev. Alvah Hovey, D. D., President of Newton Theological Seminary, (Massachusetts,) a scholar of liberal culture and a writer of considerable distinction. His text was First Peter, third chapter, fifteenth verse: "Be ready to give every man that asketh you a reason for the hope that is in you." His experience as an educator of young men for the ministry well qualified him for the responsible position of giving judicious counsel upon this occasion on the method and duty of properly preparing young men for the pastoral office. One of his leading ideas was that in addition to the most thorough discipline of young men in the schools, they must have an excellent knowledge of human nature, and an unquestioned understanding of the word of God, to enable them to be successful ministers of Christ. The characteristics of the age and generation demanded the highest culture, religiously and intellectually, for the great work of those who were designed for leaders and teachers in the churches and community. The doctor's discourse was very able, and received the closest attention. Indeed, his hearers appeared at its close as though they could listen with pleasure and profit half an hour longer.

THEOLOGICAL COMMENCEMENT.

This was held in Alumni Hall, this morning, before a fine audience. The following was the order of exercises:

PRAYER.

Anthem—"I will love Thee, O Lord."

1. The Prayer Test.........J. W. Ainsworth, Hamlin
2. A Catholic Spirit......Woodley W. Campbell, Busti
3. Authority in Religion, Lodire J. Dyke, North East, Penn.

Hymn—"Our Country's Voice is Pleading."

4. The Power of an Endless Life, Alphonse Le Roy, Little Falls
5. Character in the Ministry, James H. McGahen, South Hamilton
6. Liberal Christianity, (?) Alexander Peloubet, Newark, N. J.

Hymn—"Go Preach my Gospel, Saith the Lord."

7. Ethics in the Pulpit, Charles B. Perkins, Newburyport, Mass.
8. Psychological Aspect of the Atonement, Levi Reynolds, Owasco
9. False Theory of Pardon, Daniel Rogers, Stewartstown, N. J.

Hymn—"Apostles of the Risen Christ, go Forth."

The speaking was excellent, and was followed by an appropriate address to the graduating class by Prof. David Weston, of the Theological Seminary.

Rutgers College.

The Commencement exercises at Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, terminated yesterday. The old city has been throughout the week, so far, crowded with Alumni and friends of the college. The trustees, at their annual meeting Tuesday, elected ex-Gov. William A. Newell, George C. Ludlow, Abram O. Zabriskie, and Rev. Mr. Hartley to fill vacancies. The Alumni meeting in the college chapel on Tuesday was addressed by Rev. Dr. Theodore Romeyn. The Alumni have presented the trustees portraits of Dr. John Knox, James V. C. Romeyn, D. D., Peter Spader, Esq., and Louis Quick, Esq. Among the other gifts received by the college this year, are donations of $1,000 from Judge Bradley, of the State Supreme Court, and $500 each from President Campbell, P. H. Duryea, and Dr. Chambers, of New-York, for the building of the new dormitory. The various literary societies had their annual reunions Tuesday afternoon. Afterward there was a collation in Geological Hall. In the evening of that day there was the Junior exhibition. But the crowning feature of the Commencement was the gathering in the Second Reformed Church yesterday. Prizes were then awarded, degrees conferred, and orations made by the graduates. The church was filled with spectators, ladies predominating, until there was standing room only. People were even so anxious to observe what was going on that they climbed fences and looked in at the windows. On the stage were seated President Campbell and the Graduating Class, in collegiate robes, the professors, and distinguished strangers. Among these latter may be mentioned Gov. Joel Parker, of New-Jersey; United States Senator Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Judge Bradley, of the Supreme Court; Hon. Cortlandt Parker, Rev. Howard Crosby, Chancellor of the University of the City of New-York; ex-Gov William A. Newell, Rev. Dr. De Witt, &c., &c. Grafulla's Band, during the gaps between the speaking, played selections from Strauss, Offenbach, Weber, &c. Daniel T. Hawxhurst, of Moriboro, N. J., delivered the Latin salutatory. John De Witt Paltz, of New-Paltz, N. Y., delivered the English salutatory. The other orators of the occasion were as follows: William W. Cook, Richboro, Penn., Philosophical Oration; Ira Van Allen, Bethlehem Centre, N. Y., Scientific Oration; Eldridge Van Syckel, Jr., Bound Brook, N. J., German Oration; Joseph W. Sutphen, New-Brunswick, "The Nineteenth Century;" George Sharpe Knickerbocker, Red Hook, N. J., "Enthusiasm;" George Reilly Dixon, Grahamville, N. Y., "Freedom of Opinion;" Henry Augustus Nelson, New-Brunswick, "Pleasures of Work;" Charles F. Stillman, Plainfield, N. J., "Prehistoric Man;" Peter V. Huysson, Paterson, N. J., "College Ethics;" Charles P. Dorrance, Freehold, N. J., "Journalism;" Charles T. Van Santvoord, New-York, "Change;" Abram J. Martine, Nyack, N. Y., "Abraham Lincoln;" Charles T. Wright, New-Utrecht, N. Y., "Motives;" Wm. H. Williamson, New-Brunswick, "Progress of Liberty;" A. V. Martense, Flatbush, Long Island, "Stage of Life;" Jacob O. Van Fleet, New-Brunswick, "Feudalism;" Henry D. E. Weston, New-Brunswick, "Injustice;" Claudius Rockefeller, Germantown, N. Y., "Silent Influence."

The Senior prizes were delivered as here stated: Brodhead prize for classics, J. D. W. Paltz; Suydam prize for natural science, W. W. Cook; Suydam prize for composition, Frederick E. Allen; Bradley prize for mathematics, Claudius Rockefeller; Cook prize for mineralogy, Thomas B. Stillman; Murray prize for best thesis, E. Van Syckel, Jr.; Murray prize for second best thesis, T. B. Stillman. There were also one Junior prize and five Sophomore prizes. George R. Dixon received the general college prize for essay on missions.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon twenty-six of the graduates, and the degree of Bachelor of Science upon thirteen of the graduates by President Campbell. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon nineteen candidates in course, and the degree of Master of Science was conferred upon six candidates in course. The honorary degrees were conferred as follows: LL. D., Rev. William H. Greene, Professor in Princeton College, and Hon. David Murray, Commissioner of Education to the Empire of Japan; D. D., Rev. John Steele, Paterson; Rev. William Hayes Ward, editor of the New-York *Independent;* Rev. R. M. Stratton, of Yonkers; Rev. E. W. Appleton, of Chiltenham, Mass.; Rev. Abel T. Stewart, of Holland, Mich.; Rev. Isaac S. Hartley, of Utica; Rev. Augustus Blauvelt, of Kingston, N. Y.; A. M., Rev. J. J. Crate, of Princeton, and C. Ridgeley Goodwin, of Baltimore.

The procession to the church, at 10 o'clock in the morning, was marshaled by Messrs. Martense, Bradley, and Scoring. Rev. Howard Crosby made the opening prayer.

Last evening there was a promenade concert in Geological Hall, music by Grafulla's Band. The attendance was large, and the occasion a brilliant one.

Roanoke College—Ex-Gov. Wise on an Expansive Subject.

SALEM, Va., June 18.—Gov. Henry A. Wise delivered the annual address before the Literary Societies of Roanoke College last night on the subject of "The Physical Structure of the Domain of the United States and its effect on the past and present, and its probable effect on the future—upon their progress, [illegible], Commerce, Constitution, and Government." It was a remarkable production, in which he advocated the construction of the James River and Kanawha Canal as a bond of union. He said that if the Mississippi River had flowed East and West the South would never have been whipped. Slavery had been a blight upon Southern industry and prosperity. The large plantation system was anti-commercial and unfavorable to manufacturers, and that was the reason why no great commercial metropolis had sprung up at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. The late war had changed the relations of society—the bondsmen of yesterday were the freemen of to-day, and the freemen of yesterday were disfranchised and denationalized. The commencement exercises closed this evening. Prof. Bittle, of Parsons' Seminary, Texas, was elected Professor of Modern and Oriental Languages.

Closing Exercises of the Freehold Institute.

The annual commencement of the Freehold Institute took place last evening, in the Second Reformed Dutch Church of Freehold, N. J. The exercises consisted of declamations by Messrs. Wm. P. McMichael, George C. Low, J. Hull McLean, and other gentlemen. Orations were delivered by Hugh R. Wilson, Walter J. Cook, J. M. Barkley, Frederick Parker, and others. In the intervals, excellent musical selections were performed by Dodworth's Band. The valedictory, "*Usum Gentium Summa*," was delivered by W. J. Henderson, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Frank Chandler. After the termination of the exercises a promenade concert was given in the campus of the institute. To aid in sustaining the high position of the institute as a preparatory school the graduates have recently formed an Alumni Association.

GENERAL NOTES.

Judge Alexander Rives is the Virginia candidate for the Chief Justiceship.

The Austin (Texas) *Republican* runs up the name of R. C. Powers for Governor of that State.

Mr. J. D. Mishler is arranging for a free excursion for 1,000 children of the poor of Reading, Penn.

The towns, whose annexation to Boston is proposed, are to vote upon the question on the 7th of October next.

One item in an Oregon horse doctor's bill read: "To holdin a postmortim examinashun on a hoss who afterwards recovered, $1 50." It was paid.

The conference of Congregational churches in Rockingham County, New-Hampshire, condemned the running of milk-trains on the railroads on Sunday.

North-western Iowa complains of an incursion of immense swarms of grasshoppers that are destroying wheat and grass and all other vegetation within reach.

William D. Washburn, Cushman K. Davis, and Thomas A. Armstrong are represented to be the leading candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor of Minnesota.

Nearly 2,500 persons, mostly farmers, are said to have taken part in a recent picnic of the granges of Olmstead County, Minnesota. Ignatius Donnelly and another man addressed them.

A Boston Alderman said that he thought this time in Boston ought to be given to mourning rather than to rejoicing, and the Board straighway refused to make any appropriation for music in the public squares this Summer.

Mr. Joseph Mackey has begun the publication in this City of a weekly paper called the *New Shoe and Leather Journal*, devoted, as its title indicates, to the needs of those engaged in the shoe and leather trade. The editor is Mr. W. A. Van Benthuysen, and the first number, which bears date June 19, gives evidence of pains-taking in the accurate preparation of the matter filling its finely-printed pages.

The Charlestown Cadets.

In remembrance of hospitalities extended to them by the Charlestown Cadets—first company of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment—upon a visit of a portion of the Twenty-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. to Boston, some years since, Companies B and D, of the Twenty-second, last evening tendered an entertainment in the shape of a banquet, to the Cadets, who are now in this City on a visit. One of the halls in the armory on Fourteenth-street was tastefully decorated with flags and military insignia, and early in the evening the Massachusetts militia and their entertainers sat down to a bounteous dinner. There was the usual complimentary speech-making afterward, and the company did not separate until a late hour, the entertainment being very pleasant and entirely free from stiffness or formality, each member of the Twenty-second seeming to make it his individual duty to see that the guests received every attention. Capt. Smith, of D Company, Twenty-second Regiment, presided, and among the Massachusetts guests were Gen. Cunningham, Adjutant General of the State; Gen. Blackmar, Judge Advocate of the State; Col. Walter Everett, of the Fifth Regiment M. V. M., and Major Swords, Surgeon Foster, Capt. F. W. Pray, in command of the battalion; Capt. Cutler, Lieut. Phipps, and Lieut. Jordan, of the Cadets, of the same regiment. Among other officers of the Twenty-second present were Col. Porter, Lieut. Col. Brown, Major McGrath, Capt. Harding, of B Company; Capt. Congden, of E Company; Adjutant Boucher, Quartermaster Rogers, and many others.

After the metaphorical removal of the cloth, Capt. Smith proposed the toast, "Our Guests," which was responded to by Gen. Blackmar in a short speech, in which he hoped that the same cordial friendship would always exist between the militia of Massachusetts and New-York, and that their only rivalry would be in defense of the country. Capt. Congden responded to the toast, "The National Guard." Other toasts and speeches followed, until a late hour.

Pittsburg Driving Park Association.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 18.—This was the second day of the races of the Pittsburg Driving Park Association. In the race for a purse of $1 500 four horses started, and the following is a summary:

Nettie	3	3	1	1	1
Kate Campbell	1	2	2	2	2
Ohio Boy	2	1	3	3	3
Gentle Annie	4	4	4	dis.	

Time—2:32, 2:35¼, 2:32, 2:35, 2:38¼.

Nettie was the favorite, with Kate Campbell as second choice.

Personal.

Col. S. D. Barrows, of Pennsylvania; Hon. John Coon, of Cleveland; Hon. William A. Howard, of Michigan; Col. J. A. Price, of Scranton, and Hon. R. R. Butler, of Tennessee, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island; Judge Nathan Paige, of Washington; Samuel McKeever, of the United States Army; Chancellor D. M. Bates and H. S. McComb, of Delaware, and Jesse R. Grant, of Washington, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, and A. S. Kenny of the United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

Capt. Cook, of the steam-ship Russia, is at the Brevoort House.

Rev. Dr. Prime.

Timid people who require teeth extracted should call or send for a copy of Dr. Prime's letter detailing his pleasant experience at the Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

THE FIRST UMBRELLA.—It is generally stated that Jonas Hanway, the famous philanthropist, was the first man who carried an umbrella in the streets of London. Certainly they are very necessary articles, as also are the "Domestic" Paper Patterns of the "Domestic Sewing-machine Company," of Union-square, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

FOR THE FAMILY—The Standard Goods—No family can afford to be without the famous Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce. It is as essential to give a fine flavor to soups and fish and meat as the nicest butter is to bread.—*Advertisement.*

Irritation of Scalp!

BURNETT'S COCOAINE CURES.—*Advertisement.*

An elegant toilet article is to be found in Lyon's Tooth Tablets. Perfectly safe and harmless.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the world are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing-stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye!—Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

For an Elegant Summer Hat of superior quality, go to ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau st.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st. WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.

Lyon's Insect Powder is sure death to bugs, worms, fleas, moths, and red ants.

Loss of memory may mean a general breaking up of the life forces, or it may indicate the effects of obscure disease—contracted in early life. In either case Dr. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is the sure specific. It restores the functions of manhood, and renovates the entire system. It acts upon both the liver and kidneys, and is justly entitled the Great Diuretic. Get the genuine. All druggists sell it. JOHN F. HENRY, New-York, sole agent.

Bathing-shoes, 50c. per Pair.

LADIES' LINEN SLIPPERS, $1 50 PER PAIR.
CANTRELL, NO. 241 4TH-AV.,
between 19th and 20th sts.

Wedding and Visiting Cards, Paris style. JAMES EVERDELL.
No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

MARRIED.

BUSSING—BREATH.—On Tuesday, June 17, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., JOHN S. BUSSING to KATE, daughter of James Breath.

DRAKE—WILSON.—On Wednesday, June 18, at St. Mark's Church, Mendham, N. J., by Rev. J. W. Blackiesford, BENJ. DRAKE to MARY, second daughter of the late Dr. Wm. Wilson, of New-York.

EDWARDS—ALLEN.—On Tuesday, June 17, at the residence of the bride's mother at Summit, N. J., by Rev. J. DeHart Bruen, Mr. WM. F. EDWARDS, to Miss KATE A., eldest daughter of the late John H. Allen, all of Summit, N. J.

MARTIN—MACDONALD.—At St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday, June 4, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. L. Goodell, JAMES MARTIN, of Jersey City, N. J., to HELEN FRANCES MACDONALD, of the former place. No cards.

MARTIN—PRESTON.—At New-Haven, Conn., June 4, 1873, by Rev. Dr. Vedder, GEORGE B. MARTIN, of New-York, to ALICE E., daughter of Julius A. Preston, of New-Haven.

NOMES DI POLLONE—ROBERTS.—At New-York, Tuesday, June 17, by Rev. Dr. Duffy, CAMILLO DEI CONTES NOMES DI POLLONE, of Turin, Italy, to CAMILLA W. ROBERTS, of New-York.

RUSSELL—RYDER.—On Wednesday, June 18, 1873, at the residence of the bride's aunt, West 14th-st., New-York City, by Rev. J. G. Oakley, SMITH L. RUSSELL to MARY C., eldest daughter of Clarkson W. Ryder. No cards.

VAN SICLEN—GREGORY.—On Wednesday, June 18, 1873, by Rev. Walter Delafield, HENRY E. VAN SICLEN to KATE R. GREGORY, all of New-York. No cards.

DIED.

BERARD.—At Cornwall, on Hudson, on Wednesday, June 18, J. CHARLES BERARD, of this City, in the 45th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 29 Irving-place, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 4 P. M.

CROWELL.—On Wednesday, June 18, ASHER B. R. CROWELL, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the officers and members of Lodge of Antiquity F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 385 De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, 21st inst., at 2:30.

ENGLISH.—At Naples, Italy, on Tuesday, April 29, ELIZABETH H., eldest daughter of George B. and Harriet Helen English, of this City.

The remains will be taken to Dr. Bellows' Church, 4th-av. and 20th-st., and funeral services be performed at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon next.

FERRIS.—On Monday, the 16th inst., at his residence, Roselle, N. J., in the 75th year of his age, Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor Emeritus of the University of the City of New-York.

Funeral from the South Reformed Church, corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st., on Friday, the 20th inst., at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family, the clergy, and managers of the various societies and boards with which the deceased was connected, are invited to attend without further notice.

MARLE.—On Tuesday, June 17, 1873, WILLIAM MARLE, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Redeemer, corner 4th-av. and Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday at 4 o'clock P. M.

MORRIS.—In Bloomfield, N. J., June 18, FANNIE ELTON, daughter of A. T. and C. Emma Morris, aged 22 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCHIRMER.—On Tuesday, June 17, after a lingering illness, CHARLES F. SCHIRMER, aged 42 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Palisade-av., Jersey City Heights, on Thursday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

STEVENS.—On Monday, June 16, 1873, Gen. HORATIO GATES STEVENS, in the 95th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the New-York State Order of Cincinnati, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st.

STEVENS.—On Monday, June 16, 1873, CHAUNCEY S. STEVENS, in the 69th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, 19th inst., at 2:30 P. M., from his late residence, No. 187 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

TOOMBS.—June 16, 1873, R. F. TOOMBS, of Brooklyn, in his 41st year, at Fentonville, Michigan, after a long and painful sickness.

Funeral on Saturday, at Fentonville.

WESTCOTT.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, June 18, 1873, ALEXANDER F. WESTCOTT, in the 42d year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence, Warburton-av., Yonkers, on Friday, June 20, at 3 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 2 P. M. Carriages in waiting at the depot on arrival of the train.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI—GENERAL ORDER:

The President announces to the Society, with sincere regret, the decease of Gen. HORATIO GATES STEVENS, one of the Trustees of this Society, in the 95th year of his age. In testimony of their respect for the memory of their venerable and most highly-esteemed associate, the members are requested to attend his funeral on Thursday, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., wearing the usual badge of mourning. By order, HAMILTON FISH, President.

MARINUS WILLETT, Secretary.

OBITUARY.

JAMES M. WATERBURY, ESQ.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, held at the Banking-rooms on Monday, June 16, inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, James M. Waterbury, a man universally known and respected by this community, was removed from our midst by death, on the 14th inst., and,

Whereas, Mr. Waterbury has been a member of this board since Dec. 30, 1853—a period of nearly twenty years—and his course during that time, until his last illness prevented his attendance, has been marked by fidelity and firmness in protecting the rights and guarding the interests of this institution, therefore,

Resolved, That it is fitting and proper that we should especially convene and place upon our records, an expression of our feelings on this mournful occasion.

Resolved, That while in the death of Mr. WATERBURY we mourn the loss of one of our oldest and most honored citizens, we bow with meek submission to this dispensation of an all-wise Providence, and are at the same time admonished and forcibly reminded by this event that no human skill, or sympathy, or wealth, or power can avert the final change which comes alike unto all.

Resolved, That we extend to the friends and relatives of the deceased our sympathy and condolence, and as a mark of respect to his memory, be it further

Resolved, That this board attend his funeral in a body, and that the foregoing preamble and resolutions be entered at large upon the minutes, and that a copy of them be engrossed, properly certified, and transmitted to his surviving relatives.

GEORGE RICARD, President.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JANES & KIRTLAND,
IRON-FOUNDERS,
SALES-ROOMS, Nos. 8, 8, 10 and 12 READE-ST.
FOUNTAINS, FLOWER-VASES,
and every description of
GARDEN ORNAMENTS,
SUMMER HOUSES, SETTEES, and STATUARY,
GATE-POSTS, GATES, and FENCING,
For City and country.
STABLE FITTINGS of the most approved kinds, and of the best workmanship, all at the cheapest possible rates.
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Nos. 8, 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.
SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient. They lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder-blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium, or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a billious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
North-east corner 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia.
And for sale by all druggists and dealers.
Wholesale agent, JOHN F. HENRY, Nos. 8 and 9 College-place, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, June 21, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 9 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 10 and 11 A. M.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. [illegible] Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting of the above Association will be held THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr., President. WM. GLASER, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION meets at Newman's Hall, No. 475 9th-av., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 19, 1873, at 8 o'clock.

HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President.

WM. B. AVERY, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market yesterday, Wednesday, June 18, presented no special feature of interest, business being generally quiet. At the Exchange, the legal sales by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of lots on One Hundred and Eighty-second-street, near the King's Bridge road, were adjourned to July 8, and consequently no business in City real estate was transacted. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., offered at public auction, a cottage with four acres of land, located near Long Branch, on the Eatontown and Sea-shore Turnpike, which was knocked down to Wm. De Crane for $12,000. The house cost over $17,000 to build. The same firm also offered at auction, three handsome brick houses and lots, at Elizabeth, N. J., known as Nos. 256, 258 and 260 Broad-street, two of which were also knocked down for $18,000 apiece to Geo. C. Genet. The other house was withdrawn, as well as two building plots in the immediate vicinity. Concerning the sale of property on the corner of Rivington and Forsyth sts., by D. M. Seaman on the premises, a report will be made to-morrow; also, of the suburban auction held at Westfield, N. J., by Mellick Brothers. The continuation sale announced to occur at Marion, N. J., Jere. Johnson, Jr., and J. M. Gibson, auctioneers, did not take place, having been postponed to Wednesday of next week, the 25th inst.

The reported sale at auction at the Exchange on Tuesday, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., of three lots on West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, south side, 325 feet east of Sixth-avenue, for $4,100 each, was incorrect. The lots were not sold.

The sale held at Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, June 17, by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., was well attended, and seventy-six lots in all were disposed of for $19,735. For details of the auction reference is made to the summary annexed.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales for to-day are as follows:

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, executors' resale on account of a former purchaser, by order of the executors of the estate of F. C. Lighte, deceased, of two lots, together forming a plot in size 50 by 156 by 66.4 by 112.5, on West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street, north side, 350 feet east of Sixth-avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., at the Exchange, Supreme Court sale, in foreclosure, of two lots, with improvements, on Third-avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Fourth-street, corner lot 22 by 72, adjoining lot 26 by 72.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, executors' sale, by order of the executors of the estate of James McKinna, deceased, of the four-story brick building and lot No. 342 Seventh-avenue, north-west corner of Twenty-ninth-street, lot 20.9 by 64.

By O. H. Pierson & Co., at William's Bridge, Westchester County, on the property, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale, by order of P. C. Anthony, Esq., of ninety very desirable building lots, all well located, Special train from Grand Central Depot at 1:05 o'clock.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Whitestone, Long Island, on the ground, at 12:30 o'clock, public auction sale, by order of Mr. Augustus F. Weeks, under the direction of George Van Siclen, Esq., of 450 choice building lots, handsomely situated on leading streets and avenues. Special train at 11 o'clock from Hunter's Point.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Orange, N. J., on the premises, at 2:30 o'clock, public auction sale of fifty building lots, situated in the Third Ward of Orange. The terms of this sale are liberal, and the lots not being so-termed high priced, a good opportunity to invest is thus offered to persons of moderate means.

Suburban Auction, Tuesday, June 17.

NEWARK, N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.

2 lots on Runyon-st., $400 each; R. W. Trundy, New-York	$800
1 lot on Runyon-st., $285; C. N. Shaw, New-York	285
1 lot on Runyon-st., $265; E. A. Osborn, Newark	265
1 lot on Runyon-st., $260; C. N. Shaw, New-York	260
1 lot on Runyon-st., $257 50; R. W. Trundy, New-York	257
2 lots on Runyon-st., $300 each; E. A. Osborne, New-York	600
1 lot on Runyon-st., $260; R. W. Trundy, New-York	260
2 lots on Runyon-st., $322 each; T. Carr Masie, Newark	644
1 lot on Runyon-st., $255; R. W. Trundy, New-York	255
2 lots on Runyon-st., $250 each; C. N. Shaw, New-York	500
2 lots on Runyon-st., $250 each; J. M. Baldwin, Newark	500
2 lots on Runyon-st., $375 each; A. Mills, New-York	750
2 lots on 6th-av., $265 each; R. W. Trundy, New-York	530
1 lot on 6th-av., $250; A. Hans, Newark	250
2 lots on 6th-av., $247 50 each; H. S. Squire, Newark	495
1 lot on 6th-av., $240; O. Henderson, New-York	240
1 lot on 6th-av., $380; R. W. Trundy, New-York	380
1 lot on 6th-av., $345; R. W. Trundy, New-York	345
4 lots on 6th-av., $275 each; C. N. Shaw, New-York	1,100
1 lot on 6th-av., $255; C. N. Shaw, New-York	255
1 lot on 6th-av., $265; C. U. Chamberlain, New-York	265
1 lot on 6th-av., $233; A. Mills, New-York	233
2 lots on 6th-av., $240 each; W. Eisel, Newark	480
1 lot on 6th-av., $250; J. C. Moineer	250
2 lots on 6th-av., $252 50; C. N. Shaw, New-York	505
1 lot on 6th-av., $235; A. H. Johnston	235
2 lots on Hawthorne-av., $363 each; J. G. Eisel	726
1 lot on Hawthorne-av., $310; R. W. Trundy, New-York	310
1 lot on Hawthorne-av., $227 50; M. Pilkerton	227
1 lot on Hawthorne-av., $215; A. Mills	215
1 lot on Hawthorne-av., $240; A. Divine	240
3 lots on Hawthorne-av., $225 each; A. Divine	675
1 lot on 7th-av., $285; A. Divine	285
1 lot on 7th-av., $315; P. D. Riker	315
1 lot on 7th-av., $305; C. N. Shaw, New-York	305
1 lot on 7th-av., $307 50; C. N. Shaw, New-York	307
1 lot on 7th-av., $327 50; C. N. Shaw, New-York	327
1 lot on 7th-av., $335; C. U. Chamberlain, New-York	335
1 lot on 7th-av., $305; H. J. Johnston	305
2 lots on Runyon-st., $280 each; P. Schuster	560
2 lots on Runyon-st., $225 each; J. A. Thompson, New-York	450
1 lot on Runyon-st., $227 50; J. Shuntz	227
1 lot on Runyon-st., $232 50; J. Shuntz	232
2 lots on Runyon-st., $230 each; C. U. Chamberlain, New-York	460
1 lot on Runyon-st., $215; J. Kerr, Newark	215
2 lots on Runyon-st., $205 each; Geo. Coulson, Newark	410
1 lot on Runyon-st., $200; Geo. Coulson, Newark	200
1 lot on Runyon-st., $200; J. M. Baldwin, Newark	200
1 lot on 5th-av., $180; A. Johnson	180
3 lots on 5th-av.; Smull & Marks	1,319

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, June 17.

Church-st., s. w. corner Cedar-st., 69.5x45; Thames-st., n.w. corner Church-st., 14.9x32.11	$80,000
Christopher-st., s. s., 177.9 ft. e. of Waverley-place, 21x48	8,215
Eldridge-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 75x87.6	48,000
Eldridge-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Stanton st., 25x74.2	20,000
Hudson-st., n. w. corner Beade-st., 20.11x71x18.6	10,500
Beade-st., n. s., 16.3 ft. w. of Hudson-st., 50x71.9 x29x19.7x71x19.9, 1-6 part	7,000
Stanton-st., n. e. corner Eldridge-st., 25.4x—	40,000
Stanton-st., No. 18, n. s., 25x100, ½ part	17,000
Wooster-st., No. 31, w. s., 64 ft. n. of Grand-st., 16.4x50	19,000
70th-st., s. s., 212.11 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x90.10	15,000
34th-st., n. s., 204.4 ft. e. of 4th-av., 21x98.9	32,500
56th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x100	10,000
91st-st., s. s., 221.1 ft. w. of 4th-av., 41x100.8	16,000
131st-st., s. s., 267 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x99.11	4,000
143d-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of Boulevard, 100x99.11	9,750
St. Nicholas-av., w. of 2d and 10th avs., e. s., extending from 147th to 148th-st., 199.10x800	175,000
St. Nicholas-av., w. of 2d and 10th avs., e. s., extending from 148th to 149th-st., 204.5x754.10	170,000
4th-av., n. w. corner 117th-st., 50.5x90	7,500
6th-av., s. w. corner 56th-st., 25.5x74.6	90,000
10th-av., e. s., 50.5 s. of 52d-st., 50x75	42,000
10th-av., e. s., 100.5 s. of 52d-st., 25x75	21,000
10th-av., s. e. corner 99th-st., 66.10x100.1	11,275
Same property	nom.

LEASE.

Stanton-st., No. 60, first floor and four rooms on second floor, 5 years; 3 years, $1,200; 2 years	1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 36 East 17th-st.

LOTS AT LOWEST RATES AS FOLLOWS:
Madison-av., n. w. cor. 58th-st., 5 lots, excavated.
5th-av., Central Park, s. e. cor. 91st-st., 5 lots.
8th or Central Park-av., facing Park, 102d-st., 4 lots.
11th or West End-av., cor. 99th-st., 100x100 feet.
Grand or Broadway Boulevard, near 81st-st., 1 lot.
87th-st. and 9th-av., 25x200 feet. "BARGAINS."
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. DWELLINGS AT LOWEST RATES.—Nos. 295, 520, 584, 614, 619, 621, 744, 746, 781, and 785; Nos. 1, 17, and 19 East, and No. 9 West 58d-st.; Nos. 18, 20, 22, and 24 East, and No. 8 West 57th-st., No. 6 West 52d-st., No. 45 West 51st-st., Nos. 6 and 10 West 50th-st., No. 45 West 49th-st., No. 13 West 46th-st., No. 14 East 42d-st., Nos. 11 and 13 East 41st-st., No. 31 East, and No. 31 West 39th-st., No. 28 West 38th-st., Nos. 7 and 47 West 34th-st., No. 5 East 30th-st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 349 EAST 83D-ST., A SMALL neat brick house, five minutes' walk to 84th-street steamboat landing; twenty minutes to Peck slip.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN AT MORRISTOWN.—Country-seat, three acres or twenty-two; handsome cottage; eleven rooms, bath, water-closet, &c.; icehouse, carriage-house, &c.; high, healthful; fine views; abundance of fruit and shade; furniture, horses, and carriages if desired. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT STOCK FARM of 400 acres in Dutchess County, within two miles of depot, and three hours from New-York; fine house and good buildings. Apply to HENRY T. COFFIN, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A MAG[illegible] ... west bank of the Hudson River; fine buildings, good views. [illegible], COLE & GRAY, [illegible] 6th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HUDSON RIVE[R] fronts, twenty-five miles, villa sites; also mansion four acres, $15,000. C. H. GREEN, Nyack, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE country-seat on the Harlem Railroad, one mile from depot, consisting of six acres of land, all kinds of fruit in abundance, shade-trees, fine well and spring of water, trout stream, a large dwelling and carriage-house, tenant-house, and barn. Also a store and dwelling and stable; fine place for a cash business; buildings all in good order; fences new; one of the healthiest locations in the country; churches, schools, post-office, &c.; cars several times a day; price only $8,000; terms easy. Apply at No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.

12,000 ACRES, (GOOD SOIL.)—Farm, fruit, and cranberry lands; one hour from Long Branch, in Monmouth and Ocean Counties, New-Jersey; on railroad, forty-four miles from New-York, fifty from Philadelphia; climate cures throat and lung diseases; no fever and ague; in lots to suit purchasers, and easy payment.
For particulars, circulars, &c., address
ROBERT CAMPBELL,
No. 153 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—123 trains a day; a pleasantly located house of twelve rooms, parlor with French windows, dining-room with bay window, marble mantels, kitchen and sewing rooms; first floor, wide hall; four bedrooms and bath-room on second floor; three bedrooms on third floor in French roof; large lot; will be sold low, and terms easy; very little cash wanted. Address MELLICK BROTHERS, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY-SEAT in the suburbs of Hartford, Conn.; the estate consists of a large stone house with seventeen acres of land; for photographic views, and detailed description of the property, apply to S. J. BESLOR, Esq., No. 240 Main-st., Hartford, or to Mr. PHILLIPS ABBOTT, at the law-office of Messrs. Keller & Blake, Room No. 6, No. 16 Murray-st., New-York City.

BROOK-TROUT FARM—LAC LA BELLE.—Boats, springs, forest, brooks, and farm, (fifty-three acres,) at Richland, N. Y.; ten hours from New-York, and five hours from the Thousand Islands; no change of cars. Wealthy man, or small club, buy above, with a million brook trout, all for $16,000—or exchange. Address
MYRON PARDEE, Oswego, N. Y.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., or ELSTON MARSH.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF
BRILLIANT COMING AUCTION JUBILEES.

Saturday, June 21,

STAR EXCURSION. POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE.
9 PRETTY COTTAGES, 75 GLORIOUS OCEAN VILLA SITES.

Pavilion Hotel Grounds.

NEPTUNE HOUSE AND APPURTENANCES.
Ice-house ready filled. Excellent facilities for business at

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.

A limited number of tickets will be issued to those meaning business, (habitual non-investing excursionists will be rigidly excluded,) which can be had only on personal application. Grafulla's Band, Harrison, collation, railroad passes, maps, &c., at office.

Monday, June 23,

POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF
300 SUPERB AND ELEGANT LOTS
DELIGHTFULLY LOCATED AT

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.,

Near the village Hall, Lyceum, Academy, public school, &c., on Lafayette-av., Brighton-av., near street railroad, &c. Special steam-boat excursion. Grafulla's Band, Harrison. COLLATION, &c. TICKETS AT OFFICE OF JERE. JOHNSON, Jr.

Tuesday, June 24,

GREAT CONTINUATION SALE
By order of JAMES BLACKWELL, Esq.
500 MAGNIFICENT LOTS AT

GREAT NECK,

LONG ISLAND.

Some of the very finest lots on the tract are included in this sale; they are near the steam-boat landing, very desirable, and the sale will be unreserved.
STEAM-BOAT EXCURSION, MUSIC, COLLATION, HARRISON, &c.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25,

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE OF
300 BEAUTIFUL LOTS
AT

HYDE PARK, L. I.,

IN THE VILLAGE,
at and near the depot, adjoining
STEWART'S GARDEN CITY.
Maps, terms, excursion tickets, &c., at office of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York,

WILL POSITIVELY AND PEREMPTORILY SELL AT AUCTION,

Without any Reserve Whatever,

By order of A. Q. KEASBEY and E. A. S. MAN, Trustees,
with full power to sell the land of W. J. POLLOCK, without reserve,

600 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,
ON
FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1873,
AT 12 M., ON THE PREMISES, in the FIFTH WARD of the

City of Elizabeth, N. J.,

Thirty-five minutes from the New-York side of the river.

123 TRAINS DAILY.

A rare opportunity for purchasing some of the most desirable property in this favorite city,
Immediately adjoining North Elizabeth Station, and at the South Entrance of Waverley Park.
The lots are surrounded by costly improvements, and front on Broad-st., Sheridan, Cross, North, and other avenues.
Streets Sewered, Laid with Nicolson Pavement, and some of the Sidewalks Flagged.
Every One of these Elegant Lots to be Absolutely Sold Without Protection.
LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.
Special train by the New-Jersey Railroad will leave New-York, from the foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 11:30 A. M., stopping at Market-st. Station, Newark.
For Maps and Railroad Passes, apply to A. Q. KEASBEY, Attorney at Law, No. 750 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.; E. A. S. MAN, Attorney at Law, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, and to
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., Auctioneers,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY O. H. PIERSON & CO., AUCTIONEERS and dealers in real estate, No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.
Peremptory sale at public auction on THURSDAY, June 19, 1873, at 2 P. M., on the premises, at
WILLIAMS' BRIDGE,
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.,
NINETY BEAUTIFUL CITY LOTS,
by order of P. C. ANTHONY, Esq.
Only forty minutes from 42d-st. by Harlem and New-York Railroad, and three minutes' walk from depot; fifty trains daily. The village lies on both sides of the Bronx River, and will be in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York when Westchester annexation is completed. The ground on each side rises on a gradual slope from the banks of the river, and affords numerous beautiful and commanding building sites; four minutes this side of Woodlawn.
Special train will leave Grand Central Depot at 1:05 P. M. day of sale. Splendid music by Grafulla's Band.
LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.
Maps, free passes, and particulars of the auctioneers, O. H. PIERSON & CO.,
No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD BOHM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned, assignees in bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt, hereby give notice that, pursuant to an order of said Court, dated the 19th day of May, 1873, they will sell at public auction upon the premises hereinafter described, on the 18th day of June, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. M. Seaman, auctioneer: The premises and property hereinafter mentioned and described, belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt, subject to the liens of the mortgages to John Dickinson and Joseph Belleshelm, and free and clear of the liens of the mortgages of John Schruegg, Walter M. Underhill, and Edmund Titus, assignee of Wilson M. Powell; and of the foreclosure judgment of said Edmund Titus, and of the mortgages of Jacob Pollenz and Townsend, Dyett and Goldsmith, assignees of said Pollenz; and free and clear of the liens of Christian Ebersbacher, Nicholas Seger, and Frank Schaeffler, that is to say: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York, beginning at a point formed by intersecting the northerly line of Rivington-street with the easterly line of Forsyth-street, and running thence northerly along the easterly line of Forsyth-street one hundred feet, thence easterly and parallel with the line of Rivington-street twenty-five feet and five inches, thence southerly one hundred feet to the northerly line of Rivington-street, thence westerly along the northerly line of Rivington-street twenty-six feet three inches to the place of beginning, and being the same premises mentioned and described in a certain deed from John Dickinson and wife to Leopold Böhm, bearing date the 1st day of March, 1871, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in liber 1,157 of conveyances, page 448, &c.—Dated May 22, 1873.
JAMES H. MORAN, } Assignees.
JOSIAH S. MITCHELL, }
ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Assignees, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
The above sale is hereby adjourned to TUESDAY, July 1, 1873, at the same hour and place.—Dated June 18, 1873.
JAMES H. MORAN, } Assignees.
JOSIAH S. MITCHELL, }
ABBOTT BROS, Attorneys, &c., No. 71 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

STAR EXCURSION.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.

Then come to the sale with Johnson,
By the roar of the ocean surf,
Come, buy a home by the salt sea foam,
In the fairest spot of earth;
On the sea-beat shore, which evermore,
As now, shall resound with mirth.

SUMPTUOUS SUMMER GALA AND MUSICAL FETE CHAMPETRE,
By the breakers roar on the sea-girt shore.

Nine Elegant Cottages

Of unique design, charmingly located on the beach, and

75 Glorious Ocean Villa Plots,

(Site of the old Pavilion Hotel,)

At positive, unreserved auction sale, on easy terms, on premises, Far Rockaway, Long Island,

Saturday Afternoon, June 21, 1873,

Commencing on arrival of special cars, leaving New-York (James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street Ferries) at 12 o'clock sharp.

SUCH PROPERTY HAS NEVER BEFORE BEEN OFFERED.
IT FRONTS THE OCEAN AND IS SURROUNDED BY HOTELS.
IT ADJOINS THE SPLENDID GROUNDS OF HORACE F. CLARK, Esq.
IT MUST AND WILL BE SOLD. NO LIMITS.
GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS BAND WILL BE THERE.
WEEKS WILL SERVE UP AN APPETIZING COLLATION.
HARRISON, WORLD RENOWNED, WILL PLEASE AND INTEREST.

After the sale of cottages and lots, the well known Neptune House and grounds will be sold.
If you cannot afford to buy one of the cottages or lots, do not apply for tickets, as only 1,000 will be issued.
No requests by mail for passes will be answered.
The auctioneer and owners mean business.
Deposits will be required from all purchasers.
For free tickets and maps apply personally to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park-row.

S. J. GOODENOUGH, Auctioneer.
BY S. J. GOODENOUGH, AUCTIONEER and Broker, No. 111 Broadway.
Sales of real estate, stocks, Bonds, and household furniture.
Will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, JUNE 24,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following described property, consisting of a lot on the southerly side of 59th-st., (known as street No. 323,) 275 feet westerly from 1st-av., lot 25 feet front and rear, and 100.5 in depth on both sides, with the two-story and basement brick building thereon; house, 16x20; modern improvements. For diagrams and information apply to the auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, Room A.

FIRST SALE AT AUCTION.
New District, Twenty-third Ward,
52 SPLENDIDLY-LOCATED LOTS
on
GRAND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD,
NORTH NEW-YORK AND PORT MORRIS,
TUESDAY, July 1, 1873, on Premises,
by
OLIVER BRYAN, Auctioneer,
No. 115 Broadway.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, New-York,
WILL POSITIVELY SELL ON
FRIDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock,
at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
VALUABLE BROWN-STONE-FRONT HOUSE, No. 293 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn. Excellent neighborhood; modern improvements; house 20x40, lot 100 feet deep. Positive sale.
Maps, terms, &c., at office of auctioneer.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—A LARGE, MODERN-BUILT house, nearly new, with two acres of land handsomely laid out, commanding a fine view of river and bay; located in an excellent neighborhood on Palisade Heights, opposite Central Park, and within easy access of the City by boat or rail; immediate possession. Apply at No. 94 Grand-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, containing six rooms, pleasantly located at Plandome, on Manhasset Bay, (north shore,) Long Island, which for beauty of scenery, boating, fishing, and salt-water bathing, cannot be surpassed; location perfectly healthy; rent $300. Address
ROBT. MORRELL, Plandome, Manhasset, L. I.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT Greenwich, Conn., ten rooms, all in perfect order, entirely new furniture; convenient to churches, market, &c. Apply to the owner, FRANCIS TOMES, at Greenwich, or at his office, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 6.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY HOUSE WITH eight rooms, good dry cellar, stable, and one and half acres of ground, within ten minutes' walk to railroad depot, New own. Inquire at No. 275 South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGE TO RENT—Fifteen rooms, stable, water-closet, &c., handsomely furnished, on Chelsea-av., opposite Mansion House. Apply to ISAAC LEVY, 184 William-st., N. Y.

TO RENT—PRICE $400; DELIGHTFULLY situated cottage, nine rooms, in perfect order, on Passaic River, at Rutherfurd Park. Apply to
H. G. BELL, No. 41 Worth-st.

FROM JULY 1—A HOUSE IN NEW-Jersey, a short hour from New-York; large rooms and grounds, near the depots; $300 for three months or less. Address, by letter, G. L., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD W. ROBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of N. Gano Dunn, Counselor-at-Law, No. 76 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1873.
CATHARINE E. ROBY,
EDWARD NAPIER ROBY,
WHITMAN V. WHITE,
Executrix and Executors.
mh13-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN C. LE ROY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of James Price, No. 200 Hudson-street, in the City of New-York, their place of transacting business, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York the 12th day of March, 1873.
ELIZABETH A LE ROY,
WILLIAM E. LE ROY,
JAMES PRICE,
Executrix and Executors, &c., of Herman C. Le Roy.
mh13-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES FOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of April, 1873.
ROSE FOX, Administratrix, and
DAVID FOX and
SIMON FOX,
Administrators of Charles Fox, deceased.
ap10-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA ROBERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of William J. Haddock, No. 276 West Eleventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1873.
WILLIAM J. HADDOCK, } Executors.
DAVID RAMSEY, }
je5-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMNON MACVEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their residence, No. 143 West 10th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of March, 1873.
SUSAN MACVEY, Executrix.
THOMAS J. MACVEY, } Executors.
GEORGE W. MACVEY, }
mh27-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES E. STUART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Benjamin L. Ludington, at his office, No. 18 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of December, 1872.
ELLEN STUART, Administratrix,
R. L. LUDINGTON, Administrator.
d19-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS S. PAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Thomas Page, No. 320 West Thirty-second-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of April, 1873.
MARY PAGE, Executrix.
THOS. PAGE, Executor.
ap17-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MARSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 31 5th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of May, 1873.
my22-law6mTh* JAMES MARSH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DOUGLAS SLOANE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place for transacting business, No. 655 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1873.—Dated, New York, the 23d day of April, 1873.
JOHN SLOANE, Executor.
ap24-law6mTh*

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF LOTS ON 139TH-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors of F. C. Lighte, deceased, for account of a former purchaser:
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH-STREET.—Two lots situate on the north side of 139th-st., commencing 350 feet east of 6th-av. Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN GRIFFITH and GEORGE W. WUNDRAM, copartners under the firm name of GRIFFITH & WUNDRAM, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—William P. Abendroth, the assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of John Griffith and George W. Wundram, the bankrupts above named, having filed his petition in the office of the Clerk of this Court, praying that he may be authorized by the Court to enter into an agreement with George Conklin and the Eagle Condensed Milk Company for the compromise and settlement of certain actions now pending between the bankrupts and said parties—

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the general order in such cases made and provided, and pursuant to the order of this Court made in this bankruptcy upon the said petition on the 12th day of June, 1873, that the hearing of the said petition will take place before the undersigned, the Register in Bankruptcy of this Court in charge of the proceedings in this bankruptcy, Tuesday, the 1st day July, 1873, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon at the office of the undersigned, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and that all creditors of the said bankrupts and other persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon the said petition, authorizing the said assignee to compromise and settle the actions aforesaid.—Dated New-York, 17th June, 1873.
ISAAC DAYTON,
Register in Bankruptcy,
No. 322 Broadway.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK SHUTTLE-SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of The New-York Shuttle-Sewing-Machine Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it, or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS OXNARD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Thomas Oxnard, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of July, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of June, 1873.
je19-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, New-Jersey.—To DAVID L LOW, Gustav Engleman, and Betty, his wife, Henry Schwartz, Regina Schwartz, Regina Schwartz, widow, and Ernst W. Fischer.—You are hereby notified that by an order of said Court you are required to appear, plead, demur, or answer to a bill filed against you and others by the United States, on or before July 8, 1873. The bill is filed to enforce a lien for taxes on the distillery, late of Daniel L. Low, in Woodbridge, Middlesex County, New-Jersey. You, David L. Low, are made defendant, because you are liable for said taxes, you, Ernst Fisher, because you hold a mortgage on the distillery, and you, the other defendants, because you may claim to be owners of some interest in the land and premises.—Dated June 7, 1873.
A. Q. KEASBEY,
United States Attorney for New-Jersey.
je19-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of THE UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of John C. Elmendorf, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, (No. 39 Albany-st.,) for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LORENZA A. EASTON and ARTHUR PARKER, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Lorenza A. Easton and Arthur Parker, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City, May 11, 1873.
JAMES H. MORAN, Assignee,
je19-law3wTh* White Plains, N. Y.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.: At Newark, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES JOHNSTON, of Kearney, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
je5-law3wTh* No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IN RELATION TO JURORS FOR STATE COURTS.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS, }
NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., PARK, }
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1873. }

Applications for exemptions will be heard here from 9 to 4 daily from all persons hitherto liable or recently serving who have become exempt, and all needed information will be given or suggestions received.

Those who have not answered as to their liability, or proved permanent exemption, will receive a "jury enrollment notice," requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not such notices must be answered (in person, if possible, and at this office only,) under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable, he must also answer fully and in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c., and will be allowed a selection from the seasons of Fall, Winter, or Spring to serve in, by applying here before the first or Fall list is sent in next September. No attention paid to letters.

Three lists are now being made of old and new jurors—Fall, (October, November, and December,) Winter, (January, February, and March, 1874;) and Spring, (April, May, and June, 1874.)

Persons "enrolled" as liable and allowed the privilege of selecting one of these seasons must serve when called or pay their fines. No mere excuse will be allowed or interference permitted. The fines, received from those who, for business or other reasons, are unable to serve at the time selected, pay the expenses of this office, and if unpaid will be entered as judgments upon the property of the delinquents.

No person can get excused here, and I am informed that the judges hereafter will not allow merchants, bankers, editors, and men of wealth and intelligence to evade or get excused from the moderate duty required of them.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries, and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between sixty and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States and District Court jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe, directly or indirectly, in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted. No fees of any kind exist or are allowed in regard to jury notices, and any one asking, receiving, or giving any such "fee" or "present" will be arrested by me, and, if possible, punished to the full extent of the law.
DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Commissioner,
Brown-stone Court-house, basement, No. 32 Chambers-st., Park.

FINANCIAL.

FOR

INVESTMENT.

It is universally conceded that carefully-selected FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS are not only SAFE, but are the MOST DESIRABLE SECURITIES for investment purposes. It is also an established fact that there are fewer instances of default in the Railroad than in any other of the great interests of the country.

These facts have been accepted as applying to the securities of Railroads generally, but they apply with greatly increased force in cases where the Roads have superior advantages in location, management and connections.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railway

possesses all the advantages here named, and has, in addition, a very large business already created and assured to it. The BONDS of this road now offered are GOLD, SEVEN PER CENT., CONVERTIBLE, are FULLY SECURED by a FIRST MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire line of 420 miles, of which four-fifths are completed.

The geographical position of the road is remarkably favorable. Commencing at Indianapolis its direction is west, and diverging at Champaign it has terminal points at Peoria on the Illinois River and on the Mississippi opposite Keokuk.

Net earnings of the division from Indianapolis to Pekin and Peoria are large, and have been for a considerable period greater than the amount required for interest on all bonds issued by the company. Regular trains are running on more than 100 miles of the extension, and total receipts of the road for this year must be very satisfactory to all holders of its securities.

The Earnings in 1872 were $1,359,690 55, an increase of $395,000 over 1871. It is expected they will reach $2,000,000 during the present year.

These Bonds have an INTRINSIC VALUE exceeding the present low price of 90 and INTEREST, and holders will find a POSITIVE ADVANTAGE in an early increase in the value of their investment. Coupons January and July 1.

All NEGOTIABLE securities RECEIVED in exchange at best MARKET RATES.

Pamphlets, maps, and circulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROS.,
Bankers, 14 Nassau-st.

LOAN FOR $2,328,000

FOR THE

DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND,

UNDER

Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 25th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of

Two Million Three Hundred and Twenty-eight Thousand Dollars,

for which transferable certificates of stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, either registered or coupon, at option of the purchaser, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section 3, article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1891.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 30th day of June, instant.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. The stocks maturing on the first day of July, 1873, will be received in payment for subscriptions to the new loan.

Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and be payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, June 5, 1873.
JOHN C. ROBINSON,
Lieutenant Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS,
Controller.
G. HILTON SCRIBNER,
Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES,
Treasurer.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Attorney General.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.
Coupon Bonds of........ ....$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,
12 Wall-st., New-York.

WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND, AND ALLOW INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

10 PER CENT. INTEREST.

We will undertake to invest carefully and securely, at ten per cent. interest, money confided to us by individuals or trusts.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers,
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS.
Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the account.
No. 31 Pine-st.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, 74 BROADWAY.
European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the principal Cities of Europe.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1873. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 172 Broadway, WEDNESDAY, June 25, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, }
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1873. }
TRANSFER-BOOKS OF MORRIS AND Essex Railroad Company will be closed from June 10 to July 1, for payment of interest on stock at latter date.
A. J. ODELL, Registrar.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

Issued for the Purchase of Steel Rails.

Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

The Directors of this Trunk Line, between Toledo and St. Louis, comprising with its branches over 600 miles of completed road, have decided, in order to accommodate the great increase of traffic, to relay the **ENTIRE LINE WITH STEEL RAILS**, and for that purpose have issued $5,000,000 of 7 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The steady increase of business over this line will be rapidly and greatly augmented by its connection with the Canada Southern Railroad, (which will be open for traffic in a few weeks,) rendering the substitution of steel rails a necessity.

The net earnings for the years 1871 and 1872, after paying the interest on the Mortgage debt of the company, were largely in excess of the amount necessary to pay the interest on this Mortgage.

The road has no floating debt. All the proceeds of these Bonds go to the permanent improvement of the property, experience having proved that by substituting steel for iron rails on roads doing so heavy a traffic the "saving" alone, without any allowance for increase of business, is sufficient to pay off at least four times the amount of this Mortgage before maturity. The advantage of employing steel rails is so great that all our Trunk Lines are adopting them to the exclusion of iron ones.

As the Bonds will only be issued so fast as the rails can be laid, we now offer for sale but $1,000,000, **AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.**

The large earnings of this Road, with its future prospects, make this Bond, in our opinion, an undoubted security.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.
Perkins, Livingston & Post,
NO. 31 NEW-ST.

THE CONSOLIDATED
THIRTY-YEAR
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS & SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

A GREAT TRUNK LINE, constituting, with its connections, the shortest possible route between ST. LOUIS, EVANSVILLE, NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, and SAVANNAH; ST. LOUIS and LOUISVILLE, CHICAGO, NASHVILLE, and the Southern and South-eastern cities.

THESE BONDS ARE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE ST. LOUIS BOARD OF TRADE.

The earnings for March were $114,450, and rapidly increasing. For full particulars, apply to

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
NO. 70 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT BONDS.
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. The Road is now completed to Green Bay. Full particulars furnished on application.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

COMMERCIAL PAPER

$100,000 A1 COMMERCIAL PAPER,
DUE IN THREE OR FOUR MONTHS,
FOR SALE BY
UTLEY & BOWEN, NO. 4 WALL-ST.

LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,
NO. 33 RUE DU QUATRE SEPTEMBRE,
PARIS.
BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
TRAVELERS' LETTERS RECEIVED AND FORWARDED.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SUBSCRIPTION TO CAPITAL STOCK OF THE **POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE COMPANY.**

The undersigned, directors of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company, give notice that they were appointed by a majority of the Board of Directors of the said Company, at a meeting held at the office of the Company, Jan. 21, 1873, Commissioners to open books of subscription to the capital stock of said Company, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 397, of the New-York Session Laws of 1871, and the act amendatory thereof.

Notice is therefore given that such books of subscription will be opened on the 30th day of June, 1873, at the office of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company, No. 37 Market-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and will remain open during the business hours of the day, for the subscription of two million dollars ($2,000,000) of the capital stock of said Company.

Ten per cent. of the amount of each subscription shall be paid in at the time of subscribing to George Innis, Treasurer of the Company, at the Fallkill National Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
(Signed.) GEORGE P. PELTON, }
HUDSON TAYLOR, } Commissioners.
H. G. EASTMAN. }
Dated Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 7, 1873.

PERUVIAN AND CHILIAN
CONJOINT-ISSUE BONDS.

The coupons due on these bonds on the 1st of July next will be paid from this date, with rebate of interest, by the undersigned, at their office, No. 52 Wall-st.
ROBSON, HURTADO & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Peruvian Government.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1873.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL..............................$300,000
CASH ASSETS................................420,782
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable on the 16th inst.
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1873.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
ZOPHAR MILLS, Vice President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, }
WASHINGTON, May 3, 1873. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against "The Atlantic National Bank, of New-York," that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof to Charles E. Strong, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in New-York City.
JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE }
COMPANY, NO. 187 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1873. }
AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to fill the places of those whose terms will then expire, will be held at the office of the Company on SATURDAY, June 28, 1873.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN }
LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, }
NO. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE, }
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1873. }
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M.
FREDERIC DELGADO,
President pro tem.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
EVANSVILLE CITY (Ind.) Seven per cent. BONDS.
Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.
TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

Interest Coupons due July 1st proximo on all Jersey City Bonds will be paid at the Hudson County National Bank, in Jersey City, or at the National Merchants' Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after that date.
E. A. CARMAN, Controller.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE Stocks.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1873, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city. The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th prox.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1873.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State, }
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State, }
F. H. POND, Attorney General, }
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 9, 1873. }
SIXTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of July next.
Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 2d day of July.
JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, }
NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873. }
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE National Trust Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
Transfer-books closed on the 20th day of June until the 1st day of July.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' }
NATIONAL BANK, OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1873. }
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed from 23d inst. to 1st prox.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr.
Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN }
RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, }
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1873. }
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. in cash will be paid to the stockholders on the 15th July.
The transfer-books will be closed from 20th June until morning of 21st July.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC }
RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST. }
COUPONS DUE 1ST JULY, 1873, WILL now be received for examination, for which receipts will be given, and checks ready for delivery on MONDAY, 30th inst., for all coupons received up to and including Saturday, the 28th inst.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1873. }
THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable free of tax, on and after July 1, 1873. The transfer-book will be closed from 21st inst. until the 1st proximo.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st proximo, both days inclusive.
JAS. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873. }
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 1st of July next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD First Mortgage 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS, due July 1, 1873, will be cashed on and after that date on presentation at the BANKING-HOUSE of
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7.
ASSETS ELEVEN MILLION DOLLARS.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Bank-books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treas. N. J. HAINES, Pres't.
T. S. ARMOUR, Sec.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Chartered by the United States,
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
Send for Circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY PAY OFFICE, NO. 29 BROADWAY, }
NEW YORK, June 14, 1873. }

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of June, 1873, for the supply of one hundred thousand pounds of Fresh Beef and one hundred thousand pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the New-York Navy-yard and Station, as required.

The Beef must be of good quality, and equal to the grade necessary to make the best mess beef, and be delivered in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters. The Vegetables must be of the best quality the market affords, and the Beef and Vegetables must be offered for by the pound.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-quarter the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which reservation will not be paid until the contract is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and the Department reserves the right to reject any proposal unless the responsibility of the guarantors is certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside, and unless satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles he offers to supply is furnished with the proposal, as well as to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that the contract will expire at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, without regard to the quantities which may have been delivered, and, in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered before that date, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full, at the option of the Department.
GEORGE F. CUTTER,
Pay Director United States Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR BURGLAR-PROOF vaults for the United States Branch Mint at San Francisco, Cal.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, }
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 17, 1873. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 27th day of June, 1873, for furnishing and putting in place the five burglar-proof vaults for the United States Branch Mint at San Francisco, Cal.

Copies of the drawings and specification may be had on application at this office.

Proposals will be made for each vault as called for in the specification. The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate; the whole work to be completed in place within four months from date of acceptance of proposal.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per centum until the completion and acceptance of the work.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, the Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of "burglar-proof vaults," and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work. Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Burglar-proof Vaults, United States Branch Mint, San Francisco, Cal.," and addressed to
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, }
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, }
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST. }
BALTIMORE, Md., June 17, 1873. }

PROPOSALS

Are invited for furnishing and delivering stone on United States lighters near Federal Point on the Cape Fear River, North Carolina, and separate proposals for stone loaded on lighters at quarries on the river accessible to tug-boats.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information, can be had on application at this office.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE CENTRAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE	DAURE	Saturday, June 28
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	Saturday, July 12
VILLE DE PARIS	DUMONT	Saturday, July 26
VILLE DU HAVRE	DUMONT	Saturday, Aug. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and loss of discomfort of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, June 19, 1 P.M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, June 21, 2 P.M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, June 28, 8 A.M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, July 3, 1 P.M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, July 5, 1 P.M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY. Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 29 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

F. C. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark, corner Lake-st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, June 28, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, July 5, at 12:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, July 12, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, July 19, at 1 P. M.

SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms amidship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—$100, gold; steerage, $30, currency.

Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CANADA, WESTER.....Saturday, June 21, at 1 P. M.
ERIN, GRACE.....Saturday, June 28, at 8 A. M.
THOMPSON.....Saturday, July 5, at 8 A. M.
GREECE, PSOMA.....Saturday, July 12, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROSAM.....Saturday, July 19, at 1 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER.....Thursday, June 26, at 3 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$80, $90, $100, currency
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.
Steerage.....$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or Dublin, $30, currency.

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

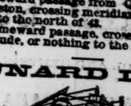
CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year:

Outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, on the meridian of 50 or 48 latitude, according to the north of 42.

Homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.



CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SAILING FROM NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, June 18 | Batavia, Saturday, June 21
Russia, Wednesday, June 25 | Calabria, Saturday, June 28
Java, Wednesday, July 2 | Parthia, Saturday, July 5
Cuba, Wednesday, July 9 | Samaria, Saturday, July 12
Persia, Wednesday, July 16 | Abyssinia, Saturday, July 19

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $60, $100, and $80, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $65 gold, additional. Reduced rates on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Victoria.....Sat., June 21 | Cyrinacria.....Wed., July 9
Assyria.....Wed., June 25 | California.....Sat., July 12
Anchoria.....Sat., June 28 | Caledonia.....Wed., July 16
Europa.....Wed., July 2 | India.....Sat., July 19
Anglia.....Sat., July 5 | Olympus.....Wed., July 23

The passenger accommodations on these steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDONDERRY.

1st. Steamers. Wed. Steamers. Sat. Currency.
Cabin.....$75 and $80 $75 and $85
Cabin return tickets, secur. ing best accommodations.....$120 $140
STEERAGE.....$30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail as follows:

From Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, June 25
PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, July 9
GEORGIA.....Wednesday, July 23

and every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY.

as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....June 25, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE, sr.....July 2, at 10:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.....July 9, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN.....July 16, at 10:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr.....July 23, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....July 30, at 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 33 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, June 24.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, July 1.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, July 15.

Supplementary mail on Pier 24, P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. A. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....June 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH....Aug. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

June 20.—Steamer COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer MONTANA, Capt. PARKER, leaving Panama on or about June 30 for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Diego; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tomata, eating Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about June 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco July 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, June 21, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 21, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 15 East River, at 11 A. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. G. R.R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R.
No. 229 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Wednesday, June 18.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, on Saturday, June 21.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 10 Wall-st., (corner of Warren.)
Or W. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASSELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NORSE-AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH LONDON.

The fine, first-class, full-powered steam-ship
ST. OLAF,
Chr. HILLS, Commander,

Will leave the Company's dock, Harbeck Stores, Brooklyn, TUESDAY, June 24, at 3 P. M.

Passengers booked and forwarded by the Company's own steamers to Norway and Sweden.

To be followed by the steam-ships PETER JERSTAD, Capt. WULFF (building), and the HARALD HAARFAGER, Capt. LUND, on July 8.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin. Steerage.
To London.....$65 Currency. $30 Currency.
To Christiania and Bergen.....80 Currency. 38 Currency.

For freights or passage apply to

THORNE, EDYE & CO.,
No. 27 South William-st., General Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's full-powered screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Turks Island, Jamaica and Savanilla,
CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, June 30.

For Porto-au-Prince, Curacoa and Venezuela,
ARIEL, Capt. JONES, July —.

For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

DIRECT LINE TO SAVANA.

PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....June 12
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).....June 19
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).....June 26
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....July 3
For freight or passage apply to.....July 10

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage, in securing the best accommodation, and in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Aleer, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,

Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railways. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 329 Broadway, corner spring; 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:00, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45, A. M.; 1:15, 2:40, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10, P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:05, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45, A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st. Stages and boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Troy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rennsselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points North, East, and West. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

$2—ALBANY AND TROY, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW, leave Twenty-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack. (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

☞ Notice change of up-town landing.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 17th.....2:00 P.M.	Tuesday, 17th.....3:00 A.M.
Wednesday, 18th.2:30 P.M.	Wednesday, 18th.8:30 A.M.
Thursday, 19th...3:30 P.M.	Thursday, 19th...9:30 A.M.
Friday, 20th.....3:30 P.M.	Friday, 20th.....9:30 A.M.
Saturday, 21st.....3:00 P.M.	Saturday, 21st.....10:00 A.M.
Tuesday, 24th.....3:00 A.M.	Monday, 23d.....3:00 P.M.
Wednesday, 25th.3:00 A.M.	Tuesday, 24th.....3:00 P.M.
	Wednesday, 25th.3:00 P.M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF Franklin-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 17th.....2:00 A.M.	Tuesday, 17th....1:30 P.M.
Wednesday, 18th.10:00 A.M.	Wednesday, 18th.2:00 P.M.
Thursday, 19th...11:00 A.M.	Thursday, 19th...3:00 P.M.
Friday, 20th.....11:30 A.M.	Friday, 20th.....4:00 P.M.
Saturday, 21st.....1:30 P.M.	Saturday, 21st.....5:30 P.M.
Sunday, 22d.....8:30 A.M.	Sunday, 22d.....8:30 P.M.
Sunday, 22d.....6:30 P.M.	

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats ROBERT COFFELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st. Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River, at 3:30, and foot of 23d-st. at 3:45 P. M. Leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS East, Connecticut and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—Leave Pier No. 21 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are hereby notified trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. GOODFRIEND, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 111 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. connecting with road

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 5, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, and 4 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8, 9 A. M., 12:30, 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 and 6 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:30, 8, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:30 and 8 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 6, 6:30, 8, 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 8 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 8 P. M.

For Bound Brook, 6 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 8 P. M.

For Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 and 8 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from foot of Market-st., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1, 3:45 P. M., daily; 10:17 A. M. and 9:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 12:45, 10:15 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:2, 6:30, 10:35, 11:05, 11:35 A. M., 2:15, 4:55, 5:30, 7:25, 9:44, 10:15 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Long Branch, 10:35, 11:05, 11:35 A. M., 2:15, 4:55, 5:30, 7:25, 9:44, 10:15 P. M.; Sunday, 5:22, 6:50, 11:05 A. M., 10:13 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 495, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, Gen. Pass. Agent.
J. M. BOYD, Jr., General Manager.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 2, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Wilkesbarre, Danville, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c.

10:05 A. M. and 12 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Lebanon, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:40 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:30 P. M.—Express train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

7:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6:30, 6:30, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9:30, 9:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendents and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 4 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:5, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 6:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 8:15 (Ex.) and 9:30 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Portchester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and Shore Line.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters applying to the depot.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

RAILROAD ROUTE FOR NEW-PORT, R. I.

Passengers for this line take the 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. trains on the New-Haven Railroad from Grand Central Depot.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

The fine steamer NEVERSINK has been chartered, and will accompany the yachts during the race up the Sound and back, affording to passengers a fine view of the exciting contest during the whole race, a delightful sail and day's recreation. She will leave the Morrisania steam-boat dock, foot 129th-st., E. R., at 9:15 A. M., 119th-st. at 9:25, and 92d-st., at 9:30. Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $1. Music and refreshments on board.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.
Barges, SARAH SMITH, and VINDOMIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.
Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Eagleswood, and other Groves for picnics.
Also, Tug-boats, such as desired.
Office 383 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.

H. B. CROSSETT.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING GROUNDS.—On and after SUNDAY, June 1, the large and commodious steamer MONITOR, Capt. CHARLES FOSTER, will make an excursion to the Fishing Banks daily, Saturdays excepted, leaving 8th-st., East River, at 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, East River, at 7:30; Christopher-st., North River, at 8:15, and Pier No. 4 North River at 9 A. M. Tickets, $1; ladies, 50 cents; fine state-rooms for the accommodation of families. JOHN LYNCH, Manager. Music by GEO. SCHIEDEL.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT—Daily Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., North River at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-place, 9:30, 12:30, 3:30; Pier No. 5 North River at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND Shady Side steamers leave daily from Springsten 10 minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

FISHERMEN USE FOSTER'S PATENT GIMP GUT for anglers and leaders. Sold at all fishing-tackle stores. Principal depot, No. 25 Delancey-st., New-York.

ASSIGNEE SALE FOR THIRTY DAYS—A great variety of fishing tackle, wholesale and retail, at No. 32 Park-row.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF THE CELEBRATED DR. UNDERHILL'S
CROTON POINT WINES,
the first ever offered at auction.

The wines consist of
OLD SWEET PORT, VINTAGES 1861 AND 1862.
CATAWBA, VINTAGES OF 1866 AND 1868.
All PURE GRAPE WINE, made from grapes grown at the famous vineyards of Croton Point, on the Hudson. The wines are highly recommended by all our celebrated physicians.

They will be sold at auction at
NO. 60 LIBERTY-ST.,
On FRIDAY, JUNE 20,
At 12 o'clock.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—NOTICE IS hereby given that on the 8th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Syracuse House, in the city of Syracuse, I shall sell at public auction the railroad, franchises, and all the real, personal, and leasehold estate, of whatever name or nature, of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad Company, that said road, franchises, real, personal, and leasehold estate will be sold in one lot or parcel, or as one entire subject or thing, and subject to all liens and incumbrances on the road and real estate.

A. A. HOWLETT, Assignee in Bankruptcy.

Dated SYRACUSE, June 11, 1873.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell

75,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,

at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SACCOMB—THIS DAY (Thursday,) June 19, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Naples Oranges and Lemons, cargo Amelia Clampr, and can be seen on Pier No. 2 East River. Also, balance steam-ship Alexandria, landing on Pier No. 24 North River.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WEST END HOTEL,
AT
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
WILL BE OPENED ON THE 12TH OF JUNE.

Applications for rooms can be made to D. M. HILDRETH, No. 62 Broadway, or by addressing

PRESBURY & HILDRETH,
Proprietors, Long Branch.

GEORGE G. PRESBURY.
D. M. HILDRETH.

FIFTIETH SEASON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Open from June 10 to Oct. 1.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature 15 to 20 degrees lower than New-York City. W. U. Telegraph in the hotel.

JAMES B. BEACH, agent at Catskill for CHAS. A. BEACH'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

MEMPHREMAGOG HOUSE, NEWPORT, VT.—Having taken a new lease of this popular summer resort for a term of years, I have refitted and placed it in first-class order, and it is now open for Summer visitors. The north-eastern Railway will be opened for passenger traffic on June 1, 1873, and will make the shortest, most convenient, and quick route between Montreal, Newport, and the White Mountains. This route will connect with the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad at Newport, and the two run in connection. Pullman cars will run through from Montreal to Boston and return over this line. Blaisdell & Ingalls' celebrated band will furnish music during the season. In connection with this house, guests will find a new and large livery and row-boats. The Clyde-built iron steamer Lady of the Lake, commanded by George W. Forg, will make two trips daily through Lake Memphremagog from the pier near this house. Parties desiring to secure board and rooms are invited to correspond with the proprietor.

W. F. BOWMAN, Proprietor.

VUE DE L'EAU HOTEL,
EAST PROVIDENCE, R. I.

This pleasant Sea-side Hotel has recently been refurnished and refitted, and no expense has been spared to make it one of the best Summer resorts in the vicinity, will open for boarders June 15. Accommodations first class, and charges reasonable. Trains leave Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Railroad, from depot, 22d and Market-sts., with Pullman palace and drawing-room cars attached, at 7:20 A. M., 12:40, and 11:55 P. M., arriving at Benovo at 4:35 and 11:15 P. M., and 12:06 A. M. The route to Benovo is one of the most attractive and picturesque Summer trips that can be enjoyed. Excursion tickets at reduced rates for sale at Nos. 901 and 880 Chestnut-st., 116 Market-st., and at depot, 22d and Market-sts. For rooms and terms apply to PROPRIETOR, Benovo Hotel, Benovo, Clinton County, Penn.

FOSTER HOUSE,
CLIFTON SPRINGS, ONTARIO COUNTY, N. Y.

We are happy to advise the public that the Foster House, nearly opposite Dr. Foster's Sanitar

THE TURF.

First Day of the Spring Meeting at Fleetwood Park—Sensation Wins the $2,000 Purse.

The Spring meeting of the Fleetwood Park Association began yesterday, under the favorable auspices of fine weather, fine trotting, and a large congregation of spectators. From the large number of entries in the various classes, a most successful meeting was anticipated, and certainly the opening day was sufficient to make the members of the association rejoice. The grand stand presented a most animated appearance, a large number of ladies being present, who appeared to take as much interest in the proceedings as their sterner companions. The members of the association and their friends occupied the Club-house, the balconies of which were well filled. About 3,000 persons were present. The programme offered two attractive contests, the first being for a purse of $800 for horses that had never beaten 2:50, which closed with sixteen entries, eleven of which answered the judges' call. These were Fanny Osborn, Penobscot, Winthrop Morrell, Jr., Ben Smith, Hamperion, Zephyr, Zip Allen, Vulcan, Volunteer Belle, Richards, and Lady Pfifer. The performance of Morrell at the Beacon Park meeting at Boston, where he won, tended to make him the favorite, and he justified the confidence placed in him by winning the race after a hard fight. In the pools, he sold for $105; Tip Allen, $45; Ben Smith, $20; Fanny Osborn, $20, and the field, $30. Penobscot won the second heat, and Morrell the first, third, and fourth, Penobscot winning the second money, and Zephyr the third.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK.—First Day of the Spring Meeting, Wednesday, June 18.—Purse $800, for horses that have never beaten 2:50; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $550 to the first, $150 to the second, and $100 to the third horse.

M. Carroll's blk. s. Winthrop Morrell, Jr.	1	4	1	1
M. Roden's b. g. Penobscot	2	1	2	3
W. C. Trimble's br. m. Zephyr	10	2	3	2
D. Mace's b. g. Zip Allen	3	3	5	4
J. H. Phillips' b. m. Fanny Osborn	6	5	4	5
J. P. Ackerman's br. s. Hamperion	4	6	8	6
A. Goldsmith's b. m. Volunteer Belle	9	8	6	7
A. McDonald's b. g. Richards	7	7	7	8
Geo. Hamur's blk. s. Vulcan	8	9	9	9
J. Dougrey's gr. g. Ben Smith	5	10	dr.	
D. Pfifer's br. m. Lady Pfifer	11	dis.		

Time—2:33, 2:32, 2:31, 2:35.

SECOND RACE.

The great event of the day was the 2:23 horses, in which W. H. Allen, Sensation, William B. Whitman, and Crown Prince contested. Sensation was the favorite at $200, Whitman selling for $100, and the other two as the field for $50. The particulars of the race are as follows:

FIRST HEAT.—After three attempts they were sent away with Crown Prince in the lead, Whitman second, Sensation third, and Allen fourth. When they went round the turn, Crown Prince was four lengths ahead of Whitman, who was two lengths in front of Sensation, who was four lengths before Allen. At the quarter-pole their positions were the same, but going along the backstretch Whitman went up to Crown Prince and lapped his wheel, while Sensation was in the third place, two lengths behind, and six lengths ahead of Allen. In these positions they passed the half-mile pole in 1:12. When they began to climb the hill, Whitman began to go up toward the head of Crown Prince, while Sensation had his nose at Whitman's wheel, Allen being still in the rear six lengths. Before they reached the three-quarter pole Sensation passed Whitman, and began to crowd Crown Prince. When they passed that point Crown Prince was still a length in the front of Sensation, who was now two lengths away from Whitman, while Allen was coming fast and closing rapidly. They were now coming up the homestretch, and Crown Prince was still leading, but the pace carried him off his feet, and Sensation rushed past him. Crown Prince got down to his work again without difficulty, but Sensation had too much speed for him, and beat him home by half a length, Crown Prince second, eight lengths before Allen, who had passed Whitman on the homestretch, Whitman two lengths behind. Time—2:27.

SECOND HEAT.—After trying the patience of the spectators with nine false attempts, the word was given, Sensation first, Crown Prince second, Allen third, and Whitman fourth, but all close together. When going round the turn Sensation was a length in the lead, with Crown Prince second, two lengths ahead of Allen, and Whitman bringing up the rear. Whitman then passed Allen, and was in the third place, and closing upon Crown Prince. When they passed the quarter-pole in 37½ seconds, Sensation was still a length in advance of Crown Prince, who was half a length in front of Whitman, and Allen a length behind him. As they went along the backstretch Allen went up and collared Whitman, and the pair together rushed by Crown Prince. At the half-mile pole in 1:12½ Sensation was still showing the way a length while Allen had pushed his head at the second place, lapped by Whitman and Crown Prince, the three making a beautiful race. When they began to climb the hill on the lower turn the pace was too much for Crown Prince, and he went up in the air and was soon left in the rear. In the meantime Sensation got further away, and he was nearly three lengths ahead of Allen, who was half a length in advance of Whitman. As they passed the three-quarter pole Allen made a bad break, and before he was settled Crown Prince came up and passed him, and Whitman was in the second place. Sensation had the race in hand, and won the heat easily by two lengths, Whitman second, three lengths ahead of Crown Prince, third; Allen down by the distance stand. Time—2:28.

THIRD HEAT.—They received the "go" on the first score. Sensation first, Whitman second, Crown Prince third, and Allen fourth, but all together. Going round the turn Sensation went a length to the front, while Whitman was second, half a length before Crown Prince, Allen two lengths in the rear. The latter then flew up and was soon out of the race. When they passed the quarter-pole in 37 seconds, Sensation was leading a length, while Crown Prince and Whitman were head and head, six lengths before Allen. As they traveled along the backstretch, Sensation was still first, Whitman second, and Crown Prince third, a length between each. A little further on Crown Prince fell three lengths behind Whitman, and Allen made another break, which left him still further in the rear. As they neared the half-mile pole Whitman made a determined effort to head Sensation, and when they passed that point in 1:13, the latter had his neck in front only, Crown Prince two lengths behind, and eight lengths ahead of Allen. Climbing the hill Sensation began to draw away from Whitman, and was half a length in front, but at the three-quarter pole Sensation opened a half a length of daylight between him and Whitman, while Crown Prince was two lengths behind the latter, and Allen nearly a distance out. When they came up the homestretch Sensation was taken in hand, and won easily by a length in 2:29. Crown Prince in the meantime was trotting fast and closed upon Whitman. When near the goal he went ahead, but immediately broke, and Whitman followed his example, both running under the string, Crown Prince appearing to be first by a head. The judges, however, made it a dead heat, but awarded the second money to Crown Prince.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Wednesday, June 18.—Purse $2,000 for horses that had never beaten 2:23; $1,100 to first, $550 to second, and $350 to third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

R. Mace's b. g. Sensation	1	1	1
G. N. Ferguson's w. g. Crown Prince	2	3	0
O. Bert's ch. g. W. B. Whitman	4	2	0
P. Manee's b. s. W. H. Allen	3	4	4

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36	1:12	2:27
Second heat	37½	1:12½	2:28
Third heat	37	1:13	2:29

Sale of the Nursery Yearlings.

The first annual sale of the Nursery yearling fillies, the property of Mr. Belmont, came off yesterday, at Jerome Park. Dr. Underwood presided, and the lot were sold at the prices given below:

No. 1—Ch. f. by Kentucky, out of imp. Camilla; D. D. Withers	$490
No. 2—Ch. f. by Kentucky, out of imp. Fluke; M. A. Lattell	390
No. 3—B. f. by Kentucky, out of Attraction: Mr. Falkland	110
No. 4—B. f. by Lexington, out of imp. Filigree; M. H. Sanford	610
No. 5—Br. f. by imp. Leamington, out of Maroon; John F. Chamberlin	300
No. 6—Br. f. by Leamington, out of Utrica; Mr. McCullough	255

American Jockey Club.

This will be the fifth day of the meeting of the American Jockey Club, and from the failure of the two-mile heats to fill, the programme only calls for two races, both at short distances. There is a call for long races by many people, who generally blame the racing associations for not making out their programmes with four-mile dash or heat races, but they will find by to-day's programme of the Jockey Club that the fault lies not with the club. The two-mile heat, which was expected to be an exciting affair, has fallen through, the only entry being McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Hubbard, who will walk over for the purse of $1,000. The other races are a mile and a furlong for three-year olds, the winner of the Belmont Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra, and of the Ladies' Stake 3 pounds extra; maidens allowed 5 pounds, and beaten maidens 7 pounds. This has eighteen entries, viz.: Minnie W., by Planet, 107 pounds; John Boulger, by Revolver, 103 pounds; Pennock's Planet colt, 103 pounds; Stonehenge, by Blair Athol, 103 pounds; War Cry, by War Dance, 103 pounds; Milton, 100 pounds; The Nurse, by Australian, 100 pounds, and Mary Constant, by War Dance, 100 pounds. The other race is a dash of a mile for all ages, with allowances to maidens. In this are Ortolan, 6 years, 116 pounds; Joe Daniels, 4 years, 103 pounds; Gray Planet, 4 years, 108 pounds; Kadi, 4 years, 98 pounds; Minnie W., 3 years, 87 pounds, and Quits, 3 years, 84 pounds. The pool-selling last night was as follows:

MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

Minnie W.	$210	$200
Stonehenge	90	200
Milton	55	150
War Cry	35	80
The Nurse	35	60
John Boulger	25	55
Mary Constant	15	12
Pennock's Colt	13	10
	$478	$767

MILE DASH.

Joe Daniels	$180	$330	$100
Kadi	45	65	25
Quits	55	53	15
Minnie W	37	30	15
Gray Planet	45	45	20
Ortolan	45	45	12
	$407	$608	$187

The handicap steeple-chase for Saturday has closed with nine entries, as follows: Blind Tom, 154 pounds; Tammany, 150 pounds; George Wilkes, 140 pounds; Victor, 130 pounds; Sorrel Dan, 145 pounds; Village Blacksmith, 152 pounds; Duffy, 136 pounds; Stockwood, 148 pounds; Lochiel, 154 pounds.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Annual Convention of the National Division—Reception Last Evening.

The twenty-ninth annual session of the National Division, Sons of Temperance, convened at 11 A. M. yesterday in Robinson's Hall, Sixteenth-street, near Broadway. O. D. Wetmore, M. W. P., was called upon to preside; Samuel W. Hodges, M. W. S., scribe. The credentials of delegates from States in nearly every section of the Union were presented, and the representatives admitted to the convention, and many prominent co-workers in the cause of temperance from New-York and elsewhere participated in the proceedings. A number of new candidates were elected members of the National Division. The President, in the course of his annual address, said it was encouraging to be able to report that the order had greatly increased in power and efficiency. Separate colored, and separate grand divisions are now working in harmony in many States where subordinate and grand divisions had previously been established, as well as in those where other divisions do not exist.

The annual report of M. W. Hodges, M. W. P., was next read, showing the strength and general condition of the order in the several States and Territories of the Union. There has been but little change in the general standing of the order, though the membership in a few of the larger jurisdictions has fallen off largely. New divisions have been organized in a majority of the States of the Union, and in Jamaica, Canada, and the Bahama Islands. The returns of the present year show the total membership to be 82,729. The deficiency, compared with last year, is covered by losses in Eastern New-York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, New-Jersey, Ohio, Western New-York, Nova Scotia, and Connecticut. The National Division had received in funds during the year $5,883 82, and there is due the division, on account of the general fund, $2,018 94. The expenditures have been $4,336 33. The total available assets of the Grand Division, as per inventory, are $6,568 32.

The Convention, at 1 o'clock, took a recess till 2 P. M., and, on reassembling, the body proceeded to the consideration of a proposition for the establishment of a separate National Division for Canada. The subject was freely discussed, but no decision was arrived at during the day. The Convention, shortly after 5 o'clock, adjourned till 10 A. M. this morning. At 8 A. M. a complimentary breakfast will be given the delegates at the Robinson House.

THE RECEPTION.

The usual annual reception was held last evening at the Academy of Music, Mr. J. N. Stearns presiding. Mr. Charles E. Gildersleeve, G. W. P. of Eastern New-York, in a short address welcomed the National Division in behalf of the Grand Division of Eastern New-York. He claimed that the action of the State Legislature in failing to give the people prohibitory measures will arouse the temperance hosts to more vigorous and concerted effort, and that those soon to assemble in convention in the capital will speak in thunder tones the sentiments of the temperance men and women of this State, and whose echoes, reverberating from the Atlantic to Lake Erie, will awaken such an enthusiasm as shall give to the cause a mighty impulse, and under the banner of "Prohibition" crown the efforts of temperance men with victory. In conclusion Mr. Gildersleeve, in the name of the 2,000 representatives of the Grand Division of Eastern New-York and her 300 subordinate divisions, welcomed the National Division.

Mr. O. D. Wetmore, of New-Brunswick, Canada, M. W. Patriarch of North America, briefly responded, after which Rev. Dr. Theodore Cuyler delivered an elaborate address. After sketching the growth of the society since its foundation in 1842, he went on to say that the politicians' party lines at the present time have been weakened, and are well nigh broken. A new issue is looming up, whether the rum oligarchy shall rule, or whether it shall be prostrated. Some say the question to be brought forward at the ensuing elections is that of "diminution of taxation." Prostrate the rum-dealers and you reduce the taxation of America one-half at once. The labor question, others say, is to be the next issue. Now the issue to be considered is not how many hours a man shall work, but who shall receive his earnings. Political corruption, a few affirm, is to be the banner the new party is to fight. Now, said Mr. Cuyler, let them uproot the dens of the rum-sellers, where all political schemes are concocted, and they will be in a fair way toward uprooting corrupt politicians. The reverend gentleman closed with an eloquent appeal to those present to do all in their power to aid the cause, and with the prediction that temperance is to play an important part in the coming campaign. Several other speakers also addressed the audience, and during the evening the Hutchinson Family sang several temperance songs.

A Splendid Testimonial to Elbridge T. Gerry, Esq.

Messrs. Tiffany & Co., of Union-square, have just completed a superb silver vase, the presentation of which forms the subject of the following correspondence. It is of massive silver, standing eighteen inches high, exquisitely designed and executed, and would well repay the lovers of art by a visit of inspection ere it be removed. The vase bears the following inscription: "Presented by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to Elbridge T. Gerry, Esq., in recognition of his zealous professional services in the cause of humanity."

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, HEAD-QUARTERS FOURTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF TWENTY-SECOND-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1873.

Elbridge T. Gerry, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Executive Committee of this Society, the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

That the President be authorized to cause a suitable testimonial to be made, expressive of the grateful recognition on the part of this society of the able and meritorious professional services of Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, in the cause to which it is devoted.

In the performance of this agreeable duty I have endeavored, while carrying out the views of the committee, to illustrate through the medium of a silver vase the chronology and purposes of the society. One of its earliest efforts, as you may remember, was directed to the amelioration of the treatment of a creature, popularly regarded as one of the lowest in the order of animated nature, but which the learned Agassiz has declared to be among the most sensitive of animals, namely, the turtle.

Hence upon the backs of four of this race of beings the superstructure rests, as on a foundation. Upon a quadrilateral pedestal are seen, in bas-relief and otherwise, the several representative orders as classified by zoology; and as a crowning glory to the work, that paragon of animals, the horse, is shown in high artistic beauty on the basin.

While thus attempting a brief description of the token offered, the committee would not withhold its commendation of the taste and skill which the house of Messrs. Tiffany & Co. have manifested in the execution of it. There but remains for me to ask you, in the name of the society I represent, to accept it as an expression of its appreciation of your eminent attainments and devotion to the humane and civilizing labor it has in charge. I have the honor to be yours, HENRY BERGH, President.

Henry Bergh, Esq., President:

DEAR SIR: The slight professional aid I may have hitherto rendered this society was to me a matter of pleasure rather than of duty. The cause embodied in it, and impersonated by yourself, so commends itself to every right-thinking person in the community that its own humanity has always been its strongest plea. The numerous decisions in its favor in the legal tribunals are simply the result of just applications of law in response to its claims for mercy to the defenseless brute. Indeed, they seem to illustrate the uprightness of the judiciary rather than the ability of the counsel, for the weakest advocate becomes necessarily able when pleading for a cause so just and righteous. The superb gift of the society I shall ever prize and value. Its design, which so admirably illustrates the work of the institution is a speaking tribute to the artistic mind which planned it, while its execution is certainly a marvel of art and beauty. I beg you will convey to the Executive Committee of the society my full appreciation of this elegant compliment, and of their very flattering resolution which accompanied it.

With great respect, &c., ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1873.

YACHTING.

Regatta of the Long Island Club—The Winners—The Harlem Yacht Races To-Day.

The first regatta of the Long Island Yacht Club took place yesterday, and proved a perfect success—both wind and weather being all that could be desired. The programme included races for four classes of yachts, which were classified as follows:

First class—Cabin yachts forty-five feet and under. Second class—Jib and mainsail open boats over twenty-four feet in length. Third class—Jib and mainsail open boats from eighteen to twenty-four feet. Fourth class—Cat-rigged open boats under eighteen feet. The course for first-class yachts was from anchorage to South-west Spit, rounding the same from west to east; thence home to the stake-boat, off club-house. For second and third class, from anchorage to stake-boat off Bay Ridge, rounding it from east to west; thence to Robbin's Reef buoy, rounding it from east to west; thence to home stake-boat, rounding it from west to east; three times around. For the fourth class the same as for the second and third class; twice around instead of three times.

The prizes offered for competition were eight in number, of the value of $50 each, to be awarded as follows: The flag officer's prize to the first yacht of each class, without time allowance. The club prize to the first yacht of each class, with time allowance. A proviso was made that no yacht could take more than one prize.

The entries included over twenty yachts, but only the following put in an appearance.

Yacht.	Length.	Owner.
FIRST CLASS.		
J. T. Seagraves	43.0	F. Hughes.
Ada	35.0	J. P. Bliven.
SECOND CLASS.		
Capt. Morse	28.0	Frank Bates.
Bismarck	27.8	J. Rostina.
Brooklyn	27.5	Ira Smith.
THIRD CLASS.		
Emily P	21.8	Jas. Sweeney.
Lulu	20.5	J. T. Prague.
Dart	19.10	Frank Bates.
FOURTH CLASS.		
Short Branch	16.0	Frank Bates.
Only Daughter	16.6	W. Dixon.
A. F. Miller	14.6	A. F. Miller.

The start, which was a flying one, was to have taken place at 11 A. M., but owing to some unaccountable delay it was not until 1 o'clock that the first gun was fired as a signal to prepare. At 1:15 the judges, Messrs. James Lennox, C. Crolius, and Vice Commodore Prague, gave the word to fire the second gun for the first-class sloops to pass the line, which was taken from the club-house to the stake-boat moored out in the bay. The Ada was the first to cross at 1:17, followed by the Seagraves at half a minute later, and a lively race between these two was expected, but the first named shortly after getting over the line fouled her jib topsail, thus allowing the Seagraves to catch and pass her. At 1:20 the third gun was fired, when the second and third class yachts passed the line in the following order and time: Brooklyn, 1:21; Bismarck, 1:21; Captain Morse, 1:22; Emily P., 1:21:30; Lulu, 1:21:40; Dart, 1:21:35. At 1:24 the fourth gun announced the time for the fourth class to get away.

The Short Branch was the first to pass the stake-boat at 1:23, the Only Daughter next at 1:23:10, followed by the A. T. Miller at 1:23:15.

The wind, which was blowing from the south-south-west, was sufficiently strong to give all the yachts as much as they could do, while it was so far favorable as to prevent the necessity of a single tack being made while sailing the course. The same order in which the boats started was maintained throughout the race until the finish, with the exception of the Ada and Seagraves, the latter, as previously mentioned, passing the former directly after the start, and maintaining her lead until the winning goal was reached, at which she arrived nearly twenty-six minutes before the Ada.

The following table will show the time at which each yacht passed the winning stake-boat:

Yacht.	H.	M.	S.
FIRST CLASS.			
J. T. Seagreaves	5	52	..
Ada	6	25	43
SECOND CLASS.			
Brooklyn	4	27	..
Bismarck	4	42	05
THIRD CLASS.			
Emily P	4	47	..
Lulu	5	04	20
Dart	Not timed		
FOURTH CLASS.			
Short Branch	4	21	..
Only Daughter	4	36	30

The other yachts withdrew from the contest before the finish.

The J. T. Seagraves takes the flag officer's, and the Ada the club prize for first-class yachts. The Brooklyn wins the flag officer's, and the Bismarck the club prize for second-class yachts. The flag officer's prize for third-class boats goes to the Emily P., and the club prize to the Lulu. In the fourth class the Short Branch wins the flag officer's, and the Only Daughter the club prize.

The Harlem Yacht Club Regatta.

The annual regatta of the Harlem Yacht Club takes place to-day, and it is expected will result in a most successful race should the wind be fair. The following yachts are entered:

Name.	Owner.
FIRST-CLASS YACHTS.	
Dudley	Commodore E. Williams.
Marrianna	Vice Commodore W. H. Johnson.
West Wind	W. E. Iselin.
Carrie Porter	Josiah Porter.
Geraldine	C. N. Potter.
SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.	
Vivid	Croney Brothers.
Joe Jefferson	J. Varian.
Lillie	M. H. Barrett.
General Tweed	W. H. Kipp.
Thomas J. Creamer	A. Hartmann.
THIRD-CLASS SLOOPS.	
Mary Emma	W. E. Brinkerhoff.
Mary Louise	D. Ransom.
Sophia Emma	Gen. Varian.
Mary C. Campbell	M. Campbell.
Idol	W. J. Alley, Jr.
Cruiser	C. S. Lee.

All yachts must be in position by 10 A. M. The signal for the yachts to prepare will be fired from the committee boat, five minutes before starting. The third-class yachts will start upon the second gun being fired, taking a flying start, and passing the judges on a line between the club-house and the flag-boat. The course for this class will be to and around the beacon, to Success Rock, and back. The first and second class will start five minutes later, on the firing of the third gun from the committee-boat. The course to be sailed will be up the Sound, to and around the buoy on Matinnecock Point, passing the buoys at College Point, Stepping-Stones, Sand's Point, and Throgg's Point, to the south and east, going up; and north and west returning.

Capt. Samuels and S. B. White will officiate as judges.

The Regatta Committee are Messrs. Potter, Hussin, and Campbell.

NOTES.

Measurements and soundings have been taken for the formation of a regatta course in Pleasure Bay, near Long Branch, N. J., and every effort is being made to make it the recognized international rowing-ground of America. A fine club-house has already been built, and sheds for the accommodation of racing craft are now in course of erection. A good coaching track is being laid out, and houses of a very ornate style of architecture are being built for the use of crews. The course is well sheltered, the water is always smooth, and spectators will be easily enabled to gain a full view of any contests that take place upon this beautiful three-mile stretch. The course has been laid out and the necessary arrangements made by a stock company, and $30,000 invested in the scheme. Boats and their crews will receive transportation to the course free of all charge, the company desiring to do its utmost to make the course widely known as the best and most suitable for match races of any in the United States. Several clubs have already signified their intention to go down to Pleasure Bay.

Capt. Lyon, of the Dauntless, sailed yesterday for Europe, to take charge of Mr. Douglas' schooner Sappho, which is, on his arrival, to start on a cruise up the Baltic.

The regatta of the Union Yacht Club, of Long Island, has been set down for July 16.

The Bayonne Yacht Club regatta, which was to have taken place on Saturday next, has been indefinitely postponed.

Verdict against Ex-Collector Sheridan Shook.

The trial of the action in which George Randall was plaintiff and Sheridan Shook was defendant was concluded, yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Smalley. The suit was brought to recover the value of sixty barrels of rectified spirits, placed in the custody of Collector Bailey, of the Fourth District, by one Clionie, in July, 1867, and remained in his possession to May, 1868, when, by order of the Internal Revenue Commissioners, Bailey transferred the spirits as Clionie's property to defendant. Clionie afterward assigned them to plaintiff, but he could not recover their possession from Mr. Shook. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $4,248.

Attempt to Upset an Erie Train.

An attempt to throw an Erie Railway train off the track was accidentally frustrated by the timely arrival of a party of laborers, who discovered obstructions on a sharp curve between Clifton and Lake View, and were successful in removing them just in time to prevent the overthrow of the Suffern, N. J., passenger-train, which left New-York at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. It was subsequently ascertained that a man had been forcibly ejected from a train a short time previous for refusing to pay his fare. Jacob H. Sevon was arrested in Paterson at a late hour Tuesday night on suspicion of having committed the crime, and was committed for examination yesterday. He denied his guilt, but it is thought he is the man who was put off the train, and that he took this method to obtain revenge. The accused has been very intemperate in his habits.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Children's Festival of St. Thomas Church, East Sixtieth-street, will be held this evening at 7:30.

There is a rumor around Police Head-quarters that twenty-five colored citizens are to be appointed on the police force.

The Mayor will, it is said, send in to the Board of Aldermen to-day the names of eight gentlemen to serve as police justices, thus completing the list.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the apartments of Mrs. Ann Hart, in the tenement-house No. 56 Hester-street, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Damage $400; insured.

The Plymouth Rock was detained two hours on the way from the Branch to the City yesterday morning by a slight accident to her machinery. Her passengers were brought up in passing boats.

The delegates from the lodges of the Kiche Sbel Benzel met last evening at Pythagoras Hall, and made arrangements for the fair to be held next September under the auspices of the society.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen were to have met yesterday afternoon, but at the appointed hour there were only two members present besides the Chairman, Mr. Wade. An adjournment was therefore had until Monday next.

Yesterday afternoon Commissioners of Police Smith and Gardner, Alderman Morris and others, were conveyed to Hallet's Point by the Police steamer Seneca, and spent an hour or two in inspecting the work of tunnelling the East River.

The body of the man that was found on Monday last at Pier No. 1 North River, was yesterday identified as that of Francis Healy, aged twenty-one, who, with two others, was in a row-boat on the East River about a week ago, and was run down by a Brooklyn ferry-boat.

The Société Alsacienne Lorraine has published its first annual report. The receipts for the past year were $14,250 03, against an expenditure of $5,419 41, leaving a balance of $8,830 41. Assistance was rendered to 728 immigrants. Mr. Joseph Straus has been re-elected President; M. d'Ouvill, Treasurer; and M. Dezarnault, Secretary.

Christopher Hartmann, a veteran of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G., and recently of Post Kolter, No. 32, G. A. R., died suddenly last Friday, and was interred, Tuesday evening, in Cypress Hills Cemetery. His comrades of Post Kolter attended to the funeral arrangements, and the grave and interment were provided for by Gen. W. S. Hancock.

The notorious Varley, alias "Reddy the Blacksmith," was arrested yesterday on a bench warrant issued by one of the Justices of Queens County, charged with a violation of the act for the "Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," by indulging in cock-fighting, dog-fighting, &c. He was brought before Justice Hogan yesterday to indorse the warrant, but this being unnecessary, he was taken away in custody of two officers of the county.

BROOKLYN.

The coopers on strike lately employed in Havemeyer's sugar refinery, Williamsburg, numbering over 200, yesterday morning marched in a body to the refinery to take away their tools.

The owners of lots in Lefferts Park have commenced suit to establish their right to build on their lots, and it is likely that, whatever the result of the suit, the park will shortly be converted into building lots.

Mrs. H. M. Walton has sued the corporation of Evergreen Cemetery for $5,000, as damages for the removal of a fine oak tree from her lot in the cemetery. The tree was cut down and sold, and the excavation of the roots left a large opening between the graves, and otherwise damaged the lot.

Yesterday Justice Morse inflicted a fine of $1 on one Valentine, a three-card monte Coney Islander. A few days since Mr. C. H. Blake, of Boston, visited Coney Island, and was induced to try his fortune at monte. Valentine soon had his watch and $300, but on being arrested by Detective Williams he gave up the property.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Atlantics, of Morrisania, were defeated by the Unknowns, of New-York, at the Old Union Grounds, Melrose, yesterday, by a score of 17 to 12.

The question of incorporating the village of Mamaroneck was voted upon on Tuesday, but as the polls were open only from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., when those doing business in New-York, who are most in favor of the measure were absent, it was defeated by a small majority.

The closing exercises of St. John's School, Sing Sing, took place on the 16th inst. After a review of the battalion, prizes were awarded to the pupils in each department. The gold medal for best scholarship and conduct was awarded to G. T. Elliott, and Henry B. McDowell carried off the silver medal.

The examination of Peter Terrill for the alleged murder of Mr. Robinson, jeweler of Rye Neck, on the night of April 27, 1869, was to have taken place at the Court-house, White Plains, yesterday, but was postponed in consequence of District Attorney Briggs being engaged in the trial of cases in the Court of Sessions.

STATEN ISLAND.

The annual celebration and fair of the Old Ladies' Home attached to the Seamen's Retreat, at Stapleton, will commence on Tuesday next, on the lawn in front of the Home, and continue during the week. The anniversary exercises will be opened by Rev. Dr. Rockwell, of Staten Island, and the chaplain of the institution.

NEW-JERSEY.

An unknown man was killed at Mantua yesterday by the New-York and Washington express.

Mrs. Wm. Mendham, of Trenton, was seriously burned at a late hour Tuesday night by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

The Newark Convocation of the Episcopal Church was held Tuesday afternoon, at Summit. The sum of $3,000 was pledged during the coming year for missionary purposes.

Patrick Kauley, a New-York coachman, drove a party to Jersey City yesterday, when they asked him into a saloon to take a drink. While they were drinking, two men jumped on to the box and drove away with the horses and coach.

It has been ascertained that taxes due in 1869, on property which was sold for nonpayment, last Spring, had been paid to the late Collector Taylor, and entered on his cash-book, but not transferred and credited to the property. The assets of the city are thus $15,000 less than they were supposed to be.

Complaint has been made to the Hudson County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, that a stock-car of the Pennsylvania Road was run on to a siding at East Newark, and the animals left without food until the hogs became infuriated with hunger and made an attack on the sheep, which they partially devoured.

The jury in the case of John Adams Kane, the man who was killed at the Pennsylvania Depot in Jersey City on the 10th inst., yesterday found a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death by a pistol shot wound at the hands of Nathan Britton. Coroner Reinhardt thereupon committed the prisoner to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A sad tragedy was enacted at Port Morris a few days since. Mrs. Philip Nixon, whose babe was only seven days old, had become delirious from her illness, and taking her infant and little boy, who is two years old, leaped from a second-story window to the ground. The infant was instantly killed, but Mrs. Nixon and the boy will probably recover, though both are seriously injured.

The Sanitary Officers Clearing the Cellars.

Carrying out the order issued by the Board of Health for the immediate clearance of these underground habitations, condemned as unfit for occupation for want of proper ventilation and drainage, Capt. Yule, assisted by Inspectors Styles, Post, Tracy, and Lockwood, and a large body of police, were actively engaged yesterday in the Sixth and Seventh Wards. Last March notice was served upon the occupants, and as many of them had taken no notice of the matter, on the expiration of the time allowed to procure other dwellings the Board of Health was compelled to issue peremptory orders for their immediate clearance to guard against the dangers of an epidemic during the warm weather. Many of the cellars visited yesterday were in such a filthy condition as to render it a most disagreeable duty, if not a very dangerous one, to enter them for the purpose of removing the dingy articles of furniture and dirty bedding found in them. In some cases the condemned apartments had been vacated, in accordance with the instructions received to that effect. None of these cellars can be in future occupied as sleeping-apartments, but may be used as workshops during the day. The appearance of the police created some excitement among the occupants of the filthy dens, but no opposition was offered.

The tenements closed yesterday were thirty in number, situated as follows: Nos. 31 and 311 Madison-street, No. 338 Henry-street, Nos. 6 and 11 Monroe-street, No. 21 Ludlow-street, No. 11 Norfolk-street, Nos. 125, 36, and 56 Hester-street, Nos. 99, 79, 26, 62, 59, 41, and 21 Canal-street, Nos. 136, 69, 35, and 13 Mott-street, Nos. 30, 73, 54, 52, 54, 55, and 46 Mulberry-street, No. 55 James-street, and No. 105 Chatham-street.

To-day the work will be continued in other neighborhoods, and when the total number of condemned apartments in the City shall be closed, one of the most dangerous sources of disease will be removed from the inhabitants of New-York.

BASE-BALL.

The Atlantics and the Athletics—Victory for the Former.

Another striking illustration of the glorious uncertainty attendant upon base-ball contests was afforded by the result of the third championship match between the Atlantics of Brooklyn and the Athletics of Philadelphia, which took place on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, yesterday, the result of which was the signal success of the Brooklyn nine by a score of 13 to 4. After the defeat of the champions by the Athletics in Boston it was generally anticipated that their task yesterday would have been an easy one, but this time the Atlantics handled the ash in very lively style, and, moreover, outfielded their opponents, and therefore doubly won a very creditable victory. Seven runs were made by the Atlantics off McBride's pitching in the second inning, and after this a change was made, Fisher coming in and McBride going to right field. Barlow made a three-base hit, besides playing his position in most admirable style, his throwing to second base being fine. The following is the score:

ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
McGeary, s. s.	2	2	1	0	Barlow, c.	1	2	1	3
McBride, p.	0	1	0	3	Pearce, s. s.	3	3	0	5
Anson, 1st b.	1	0	9	1	Burdock, 2d b.	3	2	3	2
Fisler, 2d b.	1	1	2	3	Boyd, r. f.	1	2	1	0
Fisher, r. f.	0	0	3	2	Ferguson, 3d b.	1	2	2	3
Sutton, 3d b.	0	1	1	3	Britt, p.	0	1	0	1
Clapp, c.	0	1	1	1	Dehlman, 1st b.	2	2	13	0
Murnan, c. f.	0	1	9	0	Tabor, l. f.	0	0	3	0
McMullan, l. f.	0	1	1	0	Remson, c. f.	2	2	4	0
Total	4	8	27	13	Total	13	16	27	13

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletic	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Atlantic	0	7	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	—13

Umpire—Mr. Swandell, of the Resolute Club.
Time of Game—Two hours.
First Base by Errors—Athletic, 2 times; Atlantic, 6 times.
Runs Earned—Athletic, 2; Atlantic, 4.
Total Fielding Errors—Athletic, 16; Atlantic, 7.

NOTES.

The Mutuals play the Athletics on the Union Grounds to-morrow.

On Saturday, the Nameless, of Brooklyn, play the Nassaus, on the Prospect Park Grounds.

Indictments in the Oyer and Terminer.

Among the indictments found by the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, it is stated on good authority, is one against Charles A. Dana for libel. This indictment was found on the testimony of William H. Kemble, of Philadelphia, at whose instance a similar indictment was some time since found in that city, but under which Mr. Dana failed to appear for trial. Others state that the indictment was sought by the defendant in order to end the case. Indictments have also been found against the Court-house Commissioners for malfeasance in office, and one against Joseph B. Young, late Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. No new indictments have been found against Tweed, the contrary having been erroneously stated by some of the City journals.

It was ascertained last evening, from the very best authority, that no warrants for the arrest of any of the persons recently indicted by the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury, for complicity in the Tammany Ring thefts, have yet been issued. No orders of arrest have thus far been placed in the hands of the Sheriff or the police upon these new indictments, but some action upon the matter may be expected to-day in the District Attorney's office.

The Billiard Tournament.

The contestants in the billiard tournament, which is to take place next week, held a meeting, yesterday, at Collender's billiard factory, No. 701 Broadway. The tournament will begin at Irving Hall, next Monday, the first game to be played by Cyrille Dion and John Deery; the second game by Messrs. Daly and Ubassy. It has not yet been decided who will be the contestants after Monday.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, June 18.—Exchange quiet and steady. Freights, ℔ box of Sugar loading at Havana for the United States, $1 62½@$1 75; ℔ hhd. of Sugar do. $6 75@$7; ℔ hhd. of Sugar from other ports on the north coast to the United States, $6 75@$7; to Falmouth and orders, loading at Havana, 60s.@65s.; loading at other ports on the north coast, 70s.@72s. 6d.

[Advertisement.]

"NINETY IN THE SHADE."—You can stand the Summer heat if you wear a KNOX Summer Hat. He displays among his "straws" the "Argyle," the "Oxford," the "Matinée," the "Morton" and the "Yacht Club," and for dress occasions, his "Beaver Cassimeres" and "Drab Felts." Patronize KNOX's, in the Prescott House.

Departures for Europe.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Rawle, Mrs. W. T. Graff, Miss H. G. Higgins, Mrs. A. R. Hollingsworth, Mrs. Lucius Warren, Miss M. J. Chadeague, Miss C. D. Chadeague, Mrs. Garwood, Miss M. H. Garwood and child, Miss J. Garwood, Mr. E. Yarnall, Rev. Wm. W. Farr, D. Hadduck, Jr., Miss E. F. Hadduck, C. H. Leycester, Mrs. S. Reed, Miss G. Reid, Miss A. Reid, Miss Hutchings, S. A. Reed, S. G. Reid, Miss Minnie Gove, Mr. Gest, Mrs. L. V. Parsons and daughter, Mrs. Geo. G. Smith and son, Mr. and Mrs. William Thomason, Mr. Kingham, Lieut. A. Alexander, Mr. Braem, Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Pearre, Miss Mary Moore, Miss Jennie Fisher, Dr. R. M. Townsend and wife, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Goodman, Mrs. Cannell, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Kellogg, Miss M. Anderson, J. Lee Smith, Sinclair Smith, Charles Rule, J. McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Ormsbee, Rev. George A. Coggleshall and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Arestes Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Sexton, Mr. and Mrs. James Buell, Robert H. Smith, Reuben Haines, Miss Smith, Mrs. Lash, Miss H. B. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. J. Evans, Mrs. Rives, Miss Rives, Miss M. Rives, Miss C. Rives, and 2 maids, F. A. Ganson, James Hart, Mr. Ewing, T. A. Smeeton, Mr. Aitken, Mrs. J. Lee Smith, Mrs. H. G. Cargill, A. Harris, Rev. J. A. Lansing and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Simon De Visser, Miss De Visser, William De Visser, Master Harry De Visser and maid, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Taylor and daughter, W. Boughton, J. Moore Bell, J. C. Aitkin, Mrs. Willcocks, Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Allison, J. H. G. Hawer and wife, T. Hammersly, son, and two daughters, Mrs. Bailey, Miss Bailey, Segimund Rosenwald, T. Waters, J. C. Grubb, H. Ohl, Sydney Biddle, A. A. Wehle, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Denton, Rev. J. T. Hecker, J. S. Winship, M. Holmes, J. A. Swainton, J. S. Chappell, Rev. G. R. Beadle, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Sargent, Mrs. W. T. Bunk, Miss McDowall, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hoffman and infant, T. W. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson and two children, G. Seahorn, Dr. J. A. Nolan, Alfred Sims, Israel Papps, G. H. Fisher, A. Lamason, A. Rothseke, J. Morrison, H. E. Hunt, O. Davidson, J. C. Bosworth, A. Binnie, W. E. Hunt.

Per steam-ship Columbia, for Glasgow.—Alfred W. Walker, Capt. Simon B. Bissel, Master Geo. B. Taylor, Rev. W. P. Erwin, Hjalmar H. Boyesen, Rev. Edward McGowan, Richard Pray, Edward Ferguson, Raymond S. Starr, Rev. T. J. Brooks, Joseph Lambrecht, Miss Jane Lambrecht, John D. Pray, Remsen Rushmore, Mrs. Alson C. Davis, Master Ernest, Miss Ella, Almon G. Merwin, Stephen G. Taylor, Charles Watt, Jas. H. Maguire, Mrs. Luce, child, and nurse, Thos. T. Bonner, John W. Spruill, William Ouer and lady, Master Peter Ouer, Miss Mary Ouer, Miss L. W. Kerfoot, Miss L. A. Archer, Rev. George B. Taylor and lady, Miss Mary Page Taylor, Miss Susie Taylor, Master Spotswood Taylor, and servant, Rev. C. Richards and lady, William Howarth and lady, W. F. Converse and lady, Mrs. Cach Thompson, Miss Matilda Landerer, Mrs. Jane Reid, Mrs. Ann Scott, Mrs. John Smith, Miss Agnes S. Smith, Miss Agnes Bishop, Mrs. Mary Koen, Frank Slocum, David Baird, James H. Willis, Miss Mary Ann Torrens, Mrs. J. B. Wilson, Mrs. Francis Cox, Miss Jane Turk, John B. Harris, George Murison, Edward M. Wright, Wm. Robertson, Thomas Dale, Dr. J. B. Wasson and lady, Mr. Remmier.

Per steam-ship Hansa, for Bremen.—F. S. Stallnecht, J. M. Corse, W. Mangels, Mrs. W. Mangels and two children, J. Rudolphy, Master E. Rudolphy, Mrs. G. F. Seward and child, Miss M. Luders, Mrs. E. Desher and four children, Rev. S. S. Seward, Des Brosses Hunter, Mrs. Hale and family, F. Weyland and wife, F. Morgan and wife, M. Frederick, wife and two children, F. Zeigfeld, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. C. K. Hamilton and son, Miss Hattie Robie, Miss H. Brown, A. Hochstetter, Mrs. L. Schroder, F. Wacker, Mrs. Emma Chowy, Miss M. Wich, A. Zimmermann, Mrs. C. Zimmermann and child, C. H. Lenz, Mrs. D. Sundermann and 3 children, G. Muller, lady, and 3 children, F. Meyer, W. Freucis, A. Rick, C. Wolf, F. Crischow, Mrs. J. Hanness, F. Hahn, E. Weibezahn, Mrs. S. Schreiner & child, T. Pieus, B. Kann, A. Sporleder, Mrs. L. Lens, J. Geissel, Miss D. Mahtah, A. Meislan, A. von der Horck, H. Dierking, Mrs. H. Dierking, Ferd Dukke, J. H. C. Seebeck, Mrs. Seebeck, Mrs. Seebeck, M. Hollings, Mrs. D. Dorcher, J. Hehl, C. F. McDermott, C. W. Main, Joseph Jachlensky, J. Lyons, J. Colo, Dr. Julius Bruck, Geo. F. Marquatt, Dr. G. A. Konig, Mrs. Mina Stuck, W. Krause, D. Sundermann.

Per steam-ship Glamorgan, for Cardiff.—John Adams, Mrs. John Adams, Rev. D. B. Coe, D. D., Mrs. D. B. Coe, Miss M. L. Coe, Miss J. Davies, David Boyd, Mrs. David Boyd and two children, Mrs. W. H. Weller, Miss Weller, Miss Kate McCready, M. Lameiske, Lewis Baker, J. Passama Domeneck, E. J. Donnelly, W. H. Hancock, Wm. Seaton, Rev. Mr. Plumley, Master Fred. A. Bloomfield, Gen. H. S. Sandford, Mrs. H. S. Sandford, and three children and five servants, A. Baxter, Miss M. M. Baxter, F. Bechstein, Mrs. Bechstein, and three children, C. C. Lathrop, Mrs. Lathrop, Miss Lathrop, Miss A. M. Carter, Mrs. H. A. Jones, Miss J. B. Jones, Mme. B. Hawley, W. H. Weller, J. C. Hobbs, S. P. Lathrop, S. D. Baldwin, Miss Ellen Duckham, Mrs. Mary Ann John, Mrs. Sarah Ingalls, John Hellman, W. H. Rushlow, Mrs. Rushlow, Frank Wood.

Per steam-ship Wisconsin, for Liverpool.—Mrs. J. H., Miss Fannie, and Master Herbert Watson, Mrs. S. W. and Miss Josephine Jessop, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ward, Dr. and Mrs. Valentine, S. H. and Herbert Valentine, Miss Valentine, Miss Butler, Mr. and Mrs. James Lee, Capt. Newgent, C. J. Sawtell, Miss Whitaitt, C. A. La Trobe, Gen. Crawford, U. S. A., Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Chaytor, C. Crawford, J. C. Baker, Capt. J. T. Rowell, Geo. W. and Walter H. Powers, Mr. and Mrs. Devlin, Mr. S. W. Jessop, Dr. A. W. Stein, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Watson, Miss Milla S. E. Pierce, Mr. Z. R. Jones, Wm. Russell, A. Van Cortland, H. W. Bibby, Joseph Wolff, A. W. Jackson, A. H. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. George Swift.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Dunn's maid and 5 children, Mrs. Gaylord, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Briggs, Jr., Mrs. Seech, Mrs. Welcot, Mrs. Taylor and child, Mr. Knight, Mr. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Blakeman, Mr. Gans, J. Williams, George Griswold, Mrs. Hamilton and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Griswold, Miss H. Boulton, Miss Griswold, Mr. Griswold, Mrs. Glidden, Miss Glidden, Miss Glidden, Miss Curtis, Miss B. Burke, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Parrairemo, J. Arcollani, Mr. Tucker, C. Antorigoni, P. Savio, S. Specchiev, M. K. Serymsea, Mr. Prato, Mr. Lockhart, Rev. Geo. Washburn, Mrs. C. T. Morse, daughter, and 3 children, Mrs. Carney and child, Miss Fleming, G. M. Brown, W. Brown and son, Miss Heywood, Mrs. D. Rhoades, Miss A. Hicks and maid, Mrs. Tiffany, Miss Tiffany, Mr. Tiffany, S. Boces, W. H. Brown, Mrs. A. J. Brown, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Waterhouse and child, Mrs. Aspinwall, Miss Reed, A. W. Field, A. W. Field, Jr., Dr. A. J. Wister, Miss Wister, and Master Wister and maid, Miss Syers, Miss Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Pennemann, Mrs. Whitmore, and child, infant and 2 nurses, George Gardner and lady, Mrs. Gardner, Miss Gardner, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Piervost, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence and 2 children, Louis J. Jennings, Chas. W. Parker, Chas. E. Dyer, Mrs. C. W. Parker, Miss M. Parker, Mrs. Geo. B. Williams, Mrs. N. D. Robinson, R. D. Rogers, Mrs. Lawrence, nurse, and child, J. P. Hampson, Jas. Brooks, N. C. Lea, W. H. Grundy, Master Salasnoff, D. L. Foley, Miss N. C. Lea, Miss Bakewell, Jas. Foley, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Fredick, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fargo, Miss A. J. Fargo, Miss M. B. Fargo, W. C. Fargo, J. F. Fargo, Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Davies, Mrs. S. M. Davis and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cozzant, Mr. and Mrs. Sebessinoff and child, Mrs. Eddison, child, infant, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn, Mr. Guitormann, J. Geofinfeld, H. E. Stronger, J. F. Webb, Mrs. F. Smith, Miss Smith, J. W. Hoffmann, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Marsily, Mr. and Mrs. Hilton, Mr. Hostum, Mr. Whittaus, J. E. Shepherd, L. Morton, Mr. Haserwick, W. Warren, Col. W. A. W. Stewart, J. H. Haviland, R. Rae, J. B. Smith, Miss Marsh and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, Y. Rosevelt, Mr. Whitmore, Mr. Righter, F. W. Burnett, B. Meyer, Mrs. Brown's maid, J. S. Lipich, Mrs. H. B. Livingston, 2 children, infant, and nurse, Mrs. Rogers, Henry L. Franckiyn, H. P. Rogers, Miss Simpson, Miss Gibbs, A. Goldsmith, Mr. Weil, Miss Ripley, Mrs. Sterms, Miss Ogden, Miss E. C. Ogden, Miss F. S. Ogden, Miss Fields' maid, Mrs. Taylor's maid, Mr. Whitmore's man servant, Mrs. Whitmore's maid servant, W. Payne, Mr. Hilton's man servant, Mrs. Penneman's maid, Mrs. Aspinwall's maid, R. D. Rogers' man servant, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Deane, Mr. Glenn's maid, Mr. Dekins, Mrs. Davis' maid.

In steam-ship City of Merida, from Havana.—J. D. Albertini, wife, 3 children, and servant, A. Martinez, wife, 4 children, and 3 servants, Miss Carmen Martinez, Miss Rosario Martinez, Miss Rose Diaz, Mrs. B. Wood, Miss Mary Keegan, J. E. McDowell, A. de Grau, J. Rasco, F. de Sola, lady, 2 children, and 4 servants, V. Diaz, Mrs. F. Goytisolo and 4 children, Mrs. A. Tetlerla, J. G. Eyre, Jno. Eyre, F. Broisat, V. Guerra, Mrs. H. Wicks, Mr. E. de la Huerta, J. Joubiet, Mrs. N. Hueter, and 2 daughters, Mrs. J. Martinez, J. Jiminez, lady, 2 children, and servant, J. Canelar, J. Fisher, W. C. Downs, J. Perottel, Mrs. H. Rougire and 3 children, T. Crawford, A. Granoquia, R. Begara, lady, 2 children, and servant, E. Gaicia, lady, and servant, Nicholas Peyorosa, Antonia Basvillio, A. Benito, A. Galo, K. Branilo, G. Rufino, B. Bonifacio, A. Coreuso, A. Casiano, Christabal Garica, Felipe Chong, Bartolo H. Pedra, Simon de Cardenas, Patrico Guignim, Manuel Cardenas, Matthew Ferguson.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—Mrs. J. W. Holton, R. C. Patterson, P. K. Paulding, Miss Hexter, Mrs. Stifer and child, Bishop Young, Mrs. Young, J. D. Weed, wife, and infant, 2 children, and nurses, Miss Anson, Mrs. Whitaker and child, Mrs. Kain and child, A. E. Mayencle and wife, G. B. Bandolf, B. A. Bowen, Mr. Alleger and wife, Mr. Greenleaf and wife, C. W. Sheppard and wife, D. Johnson, wife, infant, and nurse, Miss Bainbridge, Miss Legal, F. F. Scovall, R. W. Healy, Major McGraw, D. Mitchell, G. W. Dimmick, Mrs. Muckell and child, Miss Muckell, Mr. Lathbury, W. D. Burton, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. B. F. Petitt, W. W. Williamson, Mr. Langbell, S. S. Hayes and wife, G. C. Gorman, Mr. Millorin, Miss Ballock, Mrs. Preston, A. S. Hartridge, O. H. Gester, H. D. Hawley, Miss Whitehouse and maid, J. H. Bailey, J. Mathews, Jack Chambers, W. E. Dale, C. Mahoney, H. Meyer, wife, and child, Miss Bowen, G. Jost, T. Jenkinson, F. Strouss, C. Flannagan.

In steam-ship Merrimack, from Rio Janeiro.—Mrs. Julia Nettleship, Mrs. Mary E. Mathews, Francisco d'Assis y Bueto, Domingos C. Moraes, Herman Shumann, John H. Elliott, Mr. Clark, Mme. Leonora Ruedros and son, Edgar Daniel Broome, Alfred G. Swift, Mrs. A. D. Piper, Joseph Hughes, Augustus Wallice, Frederick L. Platt, Jose F. Silvia, Celesto Romero, John Amoras, Thomas Scott, Mrs. Bella Vasquez and family, Wm. Murta and son, Mrs. B. Hilton, Thomas R. Trundy, Edward P. Merrill, Samuel H. Gruppy, Nicholas L. de Victoria, Andrew W. Vanwell, Mrs. Armath de Wolfe and daughters, Wm. Anderson, Thomas Wiley, Henry Jackson, John Cooke.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises....4:28 | Sun sets....7:33 | Moon rises..1:08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:07 | Gov. Island..2:56 | Hell Gate...5:13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, June 18.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Glamorgan, (Br.,) Laybourne, Liverpool, A. Baxter & Co.; Lady Lycett, (Br.,) Erail, Bristol, Eng., R. K. Morgan's Sons; Metropolis, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Hansa, (Ger.,) Brickenstein, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Relief, Wolcott, Hamilton, Coast Wrecking Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Monitor, Grimley, Philadelphia; Vineland, Brown, Baltimore.

Ship Ameda, (Aus.,) Treblara, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.

Barks Jacob, (Aus.,) Radroom, Belfast, Ire., Slocovich & Co.; Anna, (Norw.,) Gunderson, Elsinore for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; R. W. Griffiths, Drummond, Fernandina, Fla., J. E. Ward & Co.; Christel, (Ger.,) Bockelmann, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Nelano, (Norw.,) Taithessen, Riga, Funch, Edye & Co.; Joshie E. Chase, Davis, Antwerp, J. W. Schmidt & Co.; Christina, (Ital.,) Castellano, Venice, Slocovich & Co.; Gemsbeck, Bunker, Dunedin and Wellington, Arnold, Hines & Co. and Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Luigi Montson, (Ital.,) Demane, Belfast, Ire., Slocovich & Co.; Nuevo Doven, (Ital.,) Chicheno, Rotterdam, Slocovich & Co.; Lavina, Dyer, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Jerneas, (Norw.,) Nelson, Dundalk, Tetens & Bockmann; Nuevo Guiseppino, (Ital.,) Marchese, Cork for orders, A. P. Agresta; Samuele, (Ital.,) Ralio, Trieste, J. C. Seager.

Brigs Robert Mowe, Abbott, Bridgeton, (Barbados,) H. Trowbridge's Sons; Trusty, (Br.,) Kehoe, Harbor Grace, N. F., R. P. Currie & Co.; Catherine Monhot, (Br.,) Dunn, Windsor, N. S., D. R. DeWolf & Co.; Omer, (Br.,) Ruggles, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schrs. Sam Weller, (Br.,) Vanvell, Salonica, G. F. Bailey.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Bolger, New-Orleans June 11, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. June 14, lat. 27, lon. 79 40, signalized ship Antarctic, (Br.,) from New-Orleans, for Liverpool. Off Hatteras, spoke bark Amelia, from St. Francis, for Bordeaux.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool June 7 and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and 211 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Merrimack, Wier, Rio de Janeiro April 26, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco 31st, Para June 6, and St. Thomas 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison. Had pleasant weather during the entire passage.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Timmerman, Havana June 14, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Son.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to the Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Lord Lyndhurst, (Br.,) Bain, Calcutta and Sands Heads Feb. 15, with mdse. to Cabot & Bowles.

Bark Emelia Ciampa, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Castellamare 47 ds., with fruit to Frederick S. Robinson—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Aurora, (of Halifax,) Dodd, Little Glace Bay 10 ds., with coal to George H. Brewer & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Bark Rebecca, (Aust.,) Cetvocich, Liverpool 52 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Thetis, Spalkhaven, Curacoa 15 ds., with dye-wood, &c., and 3 passengers to Devale & Co.

Brig Manlius, Nichols, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Schr. U. F. Wiley, Wiley, Fernandina 10 ds., with yellow pine to F. D. Whiting—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. A. H. Howe, Newbury, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Lee, Virginia.

Schr. T. G. Benton, Miller, Virginia.

Schr. W. Freeman, Robinson, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to Thos. I. Madge—vessel to Isaac R. Staples.

Schr. F. J. Hamilton, ——, Virginia.

Schr. Ella Worden, Young, San Salvador 7 ds., with 1,800 dozen pines to James Douglass.

Schr. R. S. Warren, Pickering, Harbor Island 6 ds., with fruit to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Carrie C. Miles, Graham, Eleuthera 6 ds., with fruit to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. M. M. Brainard, Ralsden, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Ida & Anna, Cook, Vinalhaven, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Charley Woolsey, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Ruth Shaw, Shaw, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. G. C. Burdett, Rogers, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Hughes, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Convoy, French, Vinalhaven, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Niagara, Morton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Bement, Wiggins, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Hattie M. Howes, Howes, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Willard Saulsbury, Handy, Providence.

Schr. Kate & Libby, Hutchings, Providence.

Schr. P. Boice, Higbee, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jno. Stockham, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pointer, Thrasher, Providence.

Schr. J. M. Bayles, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thos. Morris, Dolliver, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. W. Thompson, Hull, Providence.

Schr. Jas. Diverty, Carroll, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chas. L. Lovering, Chase, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, York, Stonington.

Schr. Connecticut, Staples, Stonington.

Schr. Thos. P. Cooper, Sleeper, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Leona, Wilcox, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Fall River, for Haverstraw.

Schr. J. W. Bell, Pierce, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Messenger, Dean, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. Martha Nickles, Cross, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with piling to James Murray.

BALL, BLACK & CO., 565 and 567 Broadway. JOBBING AND WATCH REPAIRING By CAREFUL and EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. Vulcan, Coggins, New-Haven.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Clark, Hartford.

Schr. Empire, Allen, Hartford.

Schr. G. L. Lovell, Boston.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Hansa, for Bremen; Wisconsin and Algeria, for Liverpool; Glamorgan, for Cardiff; Lady Lycett, for Bristol; Columbia, for Glasgow; Georgia, for Charleston; Metropolis, for Wilmington, N. C.; barks Padre and Nuovo Dovere, for Rotterdam.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 18.—Arr. steamer Mercedita, from Charleston; bark Olimpo, from Hyeres.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 18.—Sld. schr. Charles Morford, for Orient, L. I.; William, for Bull River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 18.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports: Passed in for Baltimore brigs Chimborazo and Echo, from Ponce; schrs. Martha N. Hall, from Havana; Shiloh, from Cardenas; Sisters, from Havana; below, Francis, from San Andreas; bark Clifton, from Rio, to Hampton Roads for orders.

Arr. yacht Josephine, Capt. Phoenix, of the New-York Yacht Squadron, from New-York.

Sld. bark Clifton, for Baltimore.

Also passed in for Baltimore, schr. Louis, from Cuba.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 18.—Cld. schrs. J. W. Dean, for Cornwallis, N. S.; Mary M. Collier, for Darien; Wapella, for New-York; bark Ecclesiastique, for Bordeaux; brig Abbey Allen, for Providence. The steamer C. W. Lord, from Philadelphia, slipped her propeller and injured her sternpost, and is undergoing repairs.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 18.—Arr. schrs. Champion, Calais, for New-York, reports Sunday morning 15th inst., 25 miles, S. W. by E. from Marblemens Rocks; Francis McVickers, of Calais, aged twenty-two, fell from the foremast and was lost.

Sld. schrs. Chas. E. Gibson, Planter, J. B. Norris, R. W. Huddell, A. C. Starkey, Mary Ann McCann, Jane Impupence, and Frolic.

WIND, northerly; light, and clear.

European Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 18.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Deutschland, Capt. Ludewigs, from New-York June 7 for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

STORAGE.

TIFFANY & CO., UNION-SQUARE.

STORAGE AND INSURANCE OF VALUABLES,

PACKAGES AND ARTICLES WILL BE SENT FOR AND DELIVERED IN THE CITY AND VICINITY FREE OF CHARGE.

Gorham Mfg. Co., Silversmiths, No. 1 Bond St., near Broadway.

INVITE AN INSPECTION OF THEIR VERY EXTENSIVE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF SOLID SILVER WARE WHICH THEY NOW OFFER AT RETAIL.

A. RAYMOND & CO., CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

CLOTHIERS.

SUMMER SUITS, COOL AND GENTEEL.

LINEN AND ALPACA COATS.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, The Great Blood Purifier, FOR THE CURE OF ALL CHRONIC DISEASES, SCROFULA, ULCERS, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, ERYSIPELAS, KIDNEY, BLADDER, AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT, PURIFIES THE BLOOD, RESTORING HEALTH AND VIGOR, CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL. Sold by druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nervous diseases, headache, constipation, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, bilious fever, inflammation of the bowels, piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. 25c. a box. Sold by druggists. DR. RADWAY & CO., NO. 32 WARREN-ST.

DURYEAS' GLEN COVE STARCH DEPOT HAS REMOVED From Nos. 49 and 51 Park-place, To Nos. 29, 31, and 33 Park-place, CORNER OF CHURCH-ST.

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